FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

PUBLIC MEETING.

SATURDAY, May 21st, 1853.

Agreeably to the call of the Intendant, a meeting of the citizens was held at the Town Hall, to devise ways and means for the accommodation of the State Fair, to be held in or near this city, in October next:

On motion of Ex-Gov. Manly, the Intendant of Police was called to the Chair, and James M. Towles appointed Secretary.

Ex-Gov. Manly being called on, very forcibly stated the object of the meeting, and the great importance of making arrangements for the occasion, and concluded by offering the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the central position of Raleigh, and the convenient access to it, render it the most suitable location for holding the annual Fairs, provided for by the State Agricultural Society.

2d. That, in the judgment of this meeting, it is the special duty and interest of the citizens of Wake county, and of this city, to contribute liberally to the procuring of a convenient lot, and the erection thereon of suitable buildings and fixtures for the proposed exhibition.

3d. That the commissioners of the city be respectfully requested to make an appropriation out of the city fund to this object, and that its great importance will well justify borrowing the money, and an increase of taxes, if necessary.

4th. That a committee of five persons be appointed by the Chair, who shall, together with such committee as may be appointed by the city authorities, acting in general concert with the Wake County Agricultural Society, have power to procure a piece of ground near one of the Railroad depots; to fix upon the plan of the buildings, sheds and stalls, and to solicit contributions and subscriptions to pay for the same; to make all necessary contracts, and appoint sub-committees to aid them in the performance of any of these duties.

5th. That the title to the ground, to be procured by purchase or lease, should be vested in the Commissioners of the city of Raleigh, for the use of the N. C. State Agricultural society.

On motion of Major Nixon,

Resolved, That, in the judgment of this meeting, the sum of five thousand dollars should be raised for the purposes herein expressed; that the interests of the city of Raleigh require that the corporate authorities should subscribe $2500 of this sum, and that the residue be raised by the Wake County Agricultural Society, and by voluntary contributions from the people of the county.

The Chair appointed the following citizens, viz: Ex-Gov. Charles Manly, Jere Nixon, John Hutchins, E. P. Guion and James M. Towles the committee under the fourth resolution.

It was ordered that the Secretary of this meeting furnish the Intendant of Police with a copy of these resolutions, and that the city papers be requested to publish them for the information of all those who take an interest in the matter.

W. D. HAYWOOD, Ch'n.
JAMES M. TOWLES, Sec'y.

THE SUB-TREASURY SYSTEM.—The Washington Correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce (Locofoco) writes as follows:

"The Treasury goes on bravely with the new mode of making transfers of the public money.—A regular corps of agents has been established for the purpose of escorting the money from place to place.

"The old gentleman who has one of the jobs vested at St. Louis that he was saving the Government a vast deal of money, and preventing the bankers and brokers from making any thing out of the Government. According to his account he took five hundred thousand dollars from New York, in boxes, marked United States muskets, to St. Louis, and at a very considerable expense, while any banker would have made the transfer free of expense to the Government, and even have allowed the Government some premium for the use.

"The same Cerberus, with his musket-marked boxes, is to take a large sum down to New Orleans.

"The impracticability of the strict construction of the Subtreasury act will soon be demonstrated, and the next Congress will afford a remedy, by modifying the act, according to the recommendations made some time ago by Mr. R. J. Walker, and resisted by the Whigs, on the ground that they would prevent the repeal of the Subtreasury act and force the Government to resort to a National Bank."

The Crops, &c.—We gather from the farmers of our County who were in town last week, that both the corn and cotton crops are extremely backward and unpromising in this neighborhood. The spring has been unusually late, and in addition to a poor stand of corn, much has been badly injured by the worm. Of cotton, there is also a very bad stand. In a portion of the County the season has been too wet.—*Goldsboro' Patriot.*

Gas.—The Gas Works were in operation for the first time in town yesterday noon, and we are informed by spectators that the light was a brilliant one, and emitted, while burning, no smell. Last evening several stores were brilliantly illuminated, and presented quite a city-like appearance. It is too soon yet to speak of the success of this experiment, but we can hope and believe that it will more than equal the expectations of its enterprising projectors.—*Wilmington Herald.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 26, 1853.

WITHDRAWAL.—A Card from Duncan K. MacRae, Esq., published in the Wilmington Journal of Tuesday last, announces his withdrawal from the Congressional Canvass in this District. Cause, "imperative circumstances"—which will be found, by reference to the list of appointments published in this paper, to be, an appointment by the President, as Consul to Paris.

Now we should say that our Locofoco friends in this District are thus placed in a peculiar position. Only to think of it! A Public Lands orator, a "renegade" Democrat, an advocate of an "exploded Whig Humbug," who "has *heretofore* acted with the Democratic party", appointed to office by the model Democratic Administration, pledged to the security of the "sacred treasure!" We hope Mr. Pierce has a few more of the same sort of consulships left. For Public Lands Democrats and Congressional candidates will soon be plentiful in this District.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.—The Goldsborough Patriot has commenced and promises to continue a particular examination of "Bennett's Land Bill, now a cardinal measure of the Whig party;" to which the Patriot is opposed because the Democratic Convention passed a resolution declaring that the proceeds of the lands ought to be applied to the payment of the public debt, and because in any distribution the free States would receive the larger share.

A very few words will suffice to answer the Patriot's objections. In the first place, this "cardinal Whig measure" passed the last House of Representatives, which was Democratic by an immense majority.

In the second, notwithstanding the resolution of the Convention, "unanimously adopted," members of that Convention went back to Washington and spoke and voted for the distribution of *lands* among the Western States, sustaining themselves upon this very resolution to the entire satisfaction of the Locofoco party. Now if it is right for Democrats to give away the public property to the free States of the North and West, assuredly it cannot be wrong to give a share of it to North Carolina.

The third objection is supremely silly. It is true that in a distribution, the larger share would be received by the North, because the North has a greater population. But it is equally true, as the Patriot well knows, that under the present system, the North is absorbing the whole. It is high time that the absorption system was adopted by the South, for very soon there will be no land left to absorb.

The truth is, this question should have nothing to do with party. The Western States have tasted the benefits of land distribution, and are united in its favor. Colleges, schools, roads, canals, flourishing villages, towns and cities have sprung up every where. Population and representation have been increased. The people are energetic, thriving and intelligent. We need not draw the other side of the picture. It is familiar to the people of the old States, and especially to North Carolinians.

Let us all unite in defence of our common rights, demand a share in our common property, and the "star of empire" may yet retrace its way.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.—Next week is Commencement week at Chapel Hill, the Exercises commencing on Monday and closing on Thursday the 2d of June.

We learn that the Hon. Alfred O. P. Nicholson of Tennessee, will deliver the Address before the Literary Societies; Rev. Dr. Francis L. Hawks, the Valedictory Sermon before the graduating Class; and Dr. James H. Dickson, of Wilmington, the Address before the Alumni Association.

It is supposed that the largely increased number of students, the increasing interest in the cause of education, &c., will draw a much larger attendance than usual.

GREENSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE.—The Greensborough Patriot has an interesting account of the Commencement Exercises last week. The following Young Ladies graduated:

Miss Lucy McGee, of Pittsborough; Margaret Gizeal Nixon, Davidson; Caroline Anne Blake, Fayetteville; Octavia Roberta Chandler, Granville; Anne Augusta Chandler, do.; Mary Margaret McKendree Doub, Raleigh; Sallie Duty, Oxford; Mary Wyatt Ezell, Northampton; Sallie Leonora Gwyn, Surry; Catharine William Mayfield, Warren; Julia Franklin Morphis, Fayetteville; Mary Edwards Rich, Davie.

The Patriot says that "the development of thought, the style of composition, and the manner of reading, by these young ladies, denoted an advance in the mode and character of female education creditable to the age as well as to the Institution. The "honors" of the College were distributed among the Class,—but *how* distributed we cannot recollect, and took no note at the time. We saw little difference in the grade of acquirement—all appeared to us like flowers of the same tree.

"The closing address of President Deems to the Class was brief, but earnest and touching,—in that style of eloquence which is so easy to himself and so fascinating to his hearers. Such instructions as his, fastened upon the memory by *his* manner, will be to these young ladies as "bread cast upon the waters."

EMIGRATION.—The census of 1850 shows that of all the living native born North Carolinians, 31 per cent. have emigrated to other States. 26 per cent. of Virginians, and 36 per cent. of South Carolinians, have done likewise. Of the 17,736,792 free inhabitants of the Union, 4,112,433 (or more than 23 per cent.) have emigrated and settled beyond the States where they were born.

SUPERIOR FLOUR.—Maj. Alfred Brower, of Brower's Mills, Randolph county, has sent us a bag of *Extra Family Flour*. It is a very superior article, and is put up in capital style. In a note accompanying the Flour, he says,—

"I send you this as a further proof of what you have heretofore asserted in the Observer, that we can make as good Flour here as they do at the North.

"I am shipping a few barrels to Wilmington, for the purpose of trying to convince the people there of the above fact. I have also left a few barrels with Messrs. H. L. Myrover & Co. Should you pass their store, please drop in and see the style in which I put it up.

"I have incurred a heavy expense recently in rebuilding and remodelling my Mills, and think that I am able to compete with the very best millers in manufacturing good Flour."

FOREIGN APPOINTMENTS.

In Tuesday's Intelligencer we find a long list of foreign appointments, which that paper understands "have been made by the President, and that other objects of pressing attention prevent his bestowing any further consideration at present upon appointments of this class."

The following are appointed Ministers Plenipotentiary:

James Buchanan of Pa., to Great Britain.
Pierre Soule of La., to Spain.
T. H. Seymour, of Conn., to Russia.
James Gadsden, of S. C. to Mexico.
Peter D. Vroom, of New Jersey, to Prussia.
Solon Borland of Arkansas, to Central America.
Wm. Trousdale of Tennessee, to Brazil.
Samuel Medary of Ohio, to Chili.
John R. Clay, to Peru.
Theodore S. Fay, to Switzerland.

CHARGES D'AFFAIRES.

J. J. Scibles, of Alabama, for Belgium.
August Belmont, of N. Y., for the Netherlands.
Richard K. Meade, of Virginia, for Sardinia.
Charles Levi Woodbury, of Mass., for Bolivia.
Henry R. Jackson, of Georgia, for Austria.
Robert D. Owen, of In., for the Two Sicilies.
Henry Bedinger, of Virginia, for Denmark.
Wm. H. Bissell, of Illinois, for Buenos Ayres.
James L. Greene, of Missouri, for New Granada.
Shelton F. Leake, of Va., Commissioner to the Hawaiian Islands.

CONSULS.

Charles L. Denman, of Cal., at Acapulco.
Edwin DeLeon, of S. C., at Alexandria.
David S. Lee, of Iowa, at Basle.
Alfred Gilmore, of Penn., at Bordeaux.
John W. Howdin, of Ohio, at Bermuda.
William Hildebrand, of Wisconsin, at Bremen.
Dennis Mullen, of N. York, at Cork.
M. J. Lynch, of Illinois, at Dublin.
W. H. DeWolf, of Rhode Island, at Dundee.
Alex. M. Clayton, of Mississippi, at Havana.
James Keenan, of Penn., at Hong Kong.
Benj. F. Angell, of New York, at Honolulu.
S. M. Johnson, of Michigan, at Hamburgh.
George W. Chase, of Maine, at Lahaina.
Nath. Hawthorne, of Mass., at Liverpool.
James M. Tarleton, of Alabama, at Melbourne.
Thos. W. Ward, of Texas, at Panama.
Duncan K. MacRae, of N. C., at Paris.
Robt. G. Scott, of Va., at Rio de Janeiro.
Charles J. Helm, of Ky., at St. Thomas.
Wm. B. Plato, of Ill., at Talcahuano.
Wyndham Robertson, of La., at Trieste.
John Hubbard, of Me., at Trinidad de Cuba.
Reuben Wood, of Ohio, at Valparaiso.
Donald G. Mitchell, of Ct., at Venice.
Geo. F. Goundi, of Pa., at Zurich.

No appointment of Minister to France has yet been officially announced. It is rumored that the appointment has been given to John Van Buren.

WORK FOR MRS. STOWE.—A new species of slave trade has commenced on the African coast. The BRITISH GOVERNMENT, being in want of laborers for the West India Islands, has resorted to its old practice of obtaining them from Africa.—The laborers obtained are now called *apprentices* instead of *slaves*. But the effect of the trade is stated in the Liberia papers to be the same as that which resulted from the ancient slave trade—buying and selling negroes, and the carrying on of wars for the purpose of making prisoners to keep up this traffic.

The whole affair is explained in the following proclamation from the President of Liberia:

Proclamation.—Whereas Messrs. Hyde, Hodge & Co., of London, contractors with her Britannic Majesty's Government to furnish laborers from the African coast for the West Indies, have sent some of their ships to the coast of the Republic, offering an advance of ten dollars for every person who may be induced to emigrate; and whereas the extinction of the slave trade has left large numbers of predial and other laborers in the possession of the chiefs and principal men of the country, while the offer of ten dollars each is nearly equivalent to the amount formerly paid for slaves during the prevalence of the slave trade, and which operated mainly in producing and sustaining the wars by which the country was distracted; and whereas certain refractory chiefs are reported to have engaged with the agents of said company to furnish a number of laborers, and are further known to have in concealment, near Grand Cape Mount, a number of the unhappy victims of their predatory excursions; and whereas complaint has been made to the Government that persons are held to be sent off without their voluntary consent, or the consent of their natural guardians; therefore, to prevent the abuses and evils which might otherwise result from the enterprise,

Be it known by this proclamation, to all whom it may concern, that the law regulating passports must be strictly observed; that vessels carrying or intending to carry away emigrants must come to this port with their emigrants on board to obtain passports, in order that an opportunity may be presented to the Government to ascertain whether the emigration be free or constrained. Every violation of the law regulating passports will be visited with the utmost penalty of the law in that case made and provided.

Done at Monrovia, this twenty-sixth day of February, in the year of our Lord one [L. S.] thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, and of the Republic the fifth.

J. J. ROBERTS.

By the President:
H. TEAGE, Secretary of State.

LARGE SUBSCRIPTION.—The City of Mobile has subscribed $1,000,000 to the Mobile and Girard Railroad; and the City of Memphis $850,000 to a railroad from that place into Arkansas.

COTTON IN AUSTRALIA.—The London Journal of Commerce, in an article upon "the wealth of Australia," says that it is clearly established that Australia can grow sufficient cotton for the supply of England and the whole of Europe. The Journal urges urges upon the British government and people the policy of at once engaging in internal improvements, &c. so as to render available the agricultural capacity of Australia, and thus free England from dependence upon the U. States.

We have received the first number of the "Republican Banner," a Locofoco paper published in Salisbury, N. C. Considerable space is devoted to the subject of the distribution of the Public Lands, to which the Banner is altogether opposed, because the government is in debt, and economy and justice require that the proceeds of the lands should be devoted to the payment of the debt. So far so good. In the next column an article taken from a Virginia paper and editorially endorsed by the Banner, proves that there are no proceeds, but that the lands cost more than they come to!

The Congressional Canvass.—It will be seen from the communication of Mr. McRae, which we publish in to-day's paper, that, for reasons satisfactory to himself, and which no doubt, will prove equally so to his friends, that gentleman has withdrawn from the Congressional canvass in this District. This action on the part of Mr. McRae relieves the mutual friends of Mr. Ashe and himself from a position somewhat embarassing, and will, we hope, tend still further to increase and secure the harmony of the party.

Wilmington Journal.

Cause and Effect.—Suppose Mr. McRae had not come out for Congress as a competitor with Mr. Ashe, and *staked the issue upon the Land question*, do you suppose for *an instant*, gentlemen of the Wilmington clique, that the Consulship to Paris would have been offered him? No! You were afraid of that issue,—so was your regular candidate, so was the Administration. Hence this eager desire to silence the discussion of this subject, hence the transfer of Mr. McRae from the Congressional canvass in the 3d District, to the salons of Paris. Far enough off one would suppose. But the Administration by means like these cannot stifle inquiry and discussion. This question has to be met, and it will crush opposition. It is gaining strength daily. It is above Executive Patronage.—*Wil. Herald.*

Frightened into making an Appointment.—It will be remembered by our readers that some time ago the rumor was rife, that Duncan K. McRae, Esq., of this town, was an applicant for, with a good prospect of success, the Mission to Chili. It so turned out however, that his prospects for that appointment suddenly became dim, and other prominent names were more frequently mentioned than his in connection with that Mission. So, as is well known, a short time ago Mr. McRae became a candidate for Congress, in this District, as a competitor with Mr. Ashe, and addressed the people, urging his claims to an election, in Sampson and Cumberland Counties, and had an appointment in Robeson County, for Monday of this week. Well, Monday came, and Mr. McRae did *not* speak at Lumberton, as expected, having suddenly returned home. It appears that in the interim between his address at Fayetteville and his appointment at Lumberton, he received a missive from Washington, tendering the Consulship at Paris.

Now let our readers put all these things together, and avoid, if they can, the conclusion that the Administration has been *frightened* into making this appointment.—*Wil. Herald.*

F. & W. Plank Road.—The planks have been laid down on this road to within about a mile of this place, though the work is not yet completed but in travelling condition.

The Engineer is now engaged in locating the road from this place to the Little Yadkin River, a distance of 19 miles—thence to Mt. Airy, within six miles of the Virginia line.

The road, we learn, will pass through Main Street of Salem; turn off at the corner of Shallowford street, pass by the old Cotton Factory, and then strike a direct course, by way of Evans' Saw Mill, &c., to Bethania.—*Salem Press.*

Central Road.—Three cargoes of iron for the Central Road have reached Wilmington from Wales, making altogether between five and six hundred tons. Between three and four hundred tons have already been delivered at the junction, and the remainder will be brought up during the present week. The track-layers will commence their work sometime next week. To lay a mile requires 94 tons of iron, consequently enough is on hand to lay six miles. Before that has been completed, other cargoes are expected to arrive. The Bridge over Little River is entirely completed, except enclosing it, and is ready for the track.—*Goldsborough Patriot.*

Manchester Rail Road.—On Saturday last a daily local mail from this place commenced *being sent* on the Manchester Railroad, and the stage line running in connection with it through to S. Carolina, carrying mails to and from any point on the route and through.—*Wilmington Journal.*

A year or two since Messrs. Avery, McDowell and others, of Burke, sent to California a company of slaves to work in the mines. These slaves were, so far as we know, permitted to pursue unmolested by the citizens of California their search for gold; and the eastern stage one day this week was loaded with a portion of said darkies, on their way back to the western part of this State. We heard it stated that they returned through the port of New York. What lions these negroes will be among their fellow servants on their return.—*Greensborough Patriot.*

Sale of Negroes.—On Friday last several negroes belonging to the estate of Farnifold Jernigan, deceased, were sold at the Court-house. One negro about 25 years of age brought $1040; another somewhere between 30 and 40 years old, sold for $810. A woman 28 years old and child were knocked down at $1055. Three boys 14, 12 and 10, brought 860, 800, and 700 dollars respectively. These prices seem to indicate that negroes continue to be in demand at as high rates as have prevailed for some time. The bidding was spirited, and sales quick.—*Golds. Patriot.*

There are 156 persons employed in the New York post office, including 104 clerks, 44 carriers, and 8 collectors of letters.

BUFFALO, May 20.

Gale on Lake Erie—Wreck and Loss of Life.—A terrible gale prevailed on Lake Erie yesterday. The brig Andre, from Chicago, with 11,000 bushels of corn, was lost at Cleveland. The propeller St. Joseph and steamer America were both badly damaged on going into Cleveland, and three persons were drowned. The captain of the brig Montezuma reports passing a vessel capsized, and a crew clinging to the wreck. Owing to a heavy sea at the time he was unable to render them any assistance, and it was supposed that they were all drowned. Several other vessels were reported ashore below Buffalo and Cleveland, and it is apprehended that serious damage has ensued.

Heavy Damages against a Railroad Company.—In the United States Circuit Court, sitting at Boston last week, Earle E. Ryder obtained damages to the amount of $6,583, and Benjamin F. Williams damages to the amount of $7,000, against the Portland, Saco, and Portsmouth Railroad Company, for injuries sustained in consequence of an accident on that road on the 12th of September 1851. The facts are, that on the day mentioned a bridge about twenty-five feet wide had been taken up on the defendant's road for repairs, and the regular train from Portland for Boston, with about one hundred passengers on board, ran at great speed directly into the chasm. The engineer and fireman were instantly killed, and many of the passengers seriously injured.—Among the latter were the plaintiffs. The disaster resulted from carelessness.

The North Carolina copper speculation says the Washington correspondent of the Charleston Courier, is now absorbing attention. Mr. Simeon Draper sold, the other day, some of the stock at a hundred per cent. advance, and also some fifty thousand dollars worth of the copper. The stock of the company was divided into a hundred thousand shares of five dollars each, and the shares are selling at ten dollars. What we shall do with all the copper that is to be brought into the market from North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, Minnesota, and Michigan, is a question. But, at present, it commands an exaggerated price, and a ready sale.

The Petersburg, Greenville and Roanoke Rail Road has declared a semi-annual Dividend of 3½ per cent.

The North Carolina University now numbers 270 students, of whom there are from that State 214; Alabama, 13; Florida, 10; Tennessee, 9; Mississippi, 7; South Carolina, 5; Georgia, 3; Louisiana, 4; Virginia, 2; Arkansas, 2; Texas, 1.

A little girl, five years old, died at Newark on the 5th inst., from the effects of intoxication by brandy.

The editor of the Hannibal Daily Journal says he keeps a standing head, as follows: "Terrible Accident. Five Hundred Men killed and Missing." He knows he is likely any day to have to use it, and he keeps it ready, so as to be out early with the news when the accident comes.

The Caloric Ship Ericsson.—This ship is now lying at Williamsburg, New York, on the eve of undergoing extensive repairs and improvements in her machinery. It is said it will be several months before she can start on her contemplated trip to Europe.

There have been received at New York from foreign ports 2,074 packages for the Crystal Palace Exhibition.

Fashionable Names.—It is a noteworthy circumstance that hardly any young ladies named Sarah or Elizabeth have been married in Philadelphia for several years past. To make up for this, however, a number named Sallie, Bessie and Lizzie, have been led to the hymeneal altar. This new nomenclature must please every judicious mind. It ought not to stop here. Other names should be treated in the same fashion. Thus the name of Mary, the favorite of the poets, should be dropped at once, and *Pollie* or *Mollie* substituted for it; Jane should become *Jinnie*; Susan, *Suckie*; Ellen, *Nellie*; Margaret, *Peggie*; Catharine, *Kittie*; and Emily, *Emmie!* Nor is there any reason why this brilliant innovation should be confined to the female sex. How pleasant it would be to read in the papers of Mr. Josie Jones to Miss Tabbie Taylor; of Mr. Dickie Diggs to Miss Abbie Brown; and Mr. Tommie Smith to Miss Annie Tompkins! Let this delightful system spread. Is not this the age of progress?

DIED,

At Harlleesville, S. C., on the 17th instant, SARAH ANN, wife of Elias Townsend. Thus has one passed away who was gentle in manners, meek and humble in disposition, kind, forbearing and forgiving as wife, mother, sister, daughter, mistress and friend, and in all the relations of life ready and willing to alleviate the distressed and suffering, and ready to every good word and work. She won the praise and commendation of all who knew her. Ever exhibiting in her pious walk and godly conversation the graces of the devoted christian, and in that family and family-circle, and in the society among which she lived, there is a vacuum that time will never fill. Her precepts practice; her example imitate, that all may profit thereby. "The end of the righteous is peace."—[COM.

Marion Star please copy.

In Montgomery county, on the 21st instant, SARAH LOUISA, daughter of Atlas F. and Elizabeth Rush, aged 2 years and 9 months, after a brief illness of the most excruciating pain from extensive fire burn.

Happy soul, thy days are ended,
All thy mourning days below;
Go by angel bands attended,
To the arms of Jesus go. COM.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

May 21—Schrs. George Harris from Philadelphia, Dacotah from New York. 22—Brig Ellen Hayden from Savannah; Schr. Alfred Barrett from New York. 23—Brig John A. Lancaster from Providence; Schrs. Monterey from Philadelphia, L. P. Smith and Marine from New York, Ann Elizabeth from Baltimore. 24—Br. Brig Phantom from Bristol, Eng.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on or about the 1st of October last, two NEGROES, Isaac and his wife Nancy. Isaac is a very likely boy, about six feet two or three inches high, dark complexion, about twenty-six years old, and weighs 175 or 180 pounds.—Nancy is dark complected, about five feet nine or ten inches high, very stout and likely. Said Negroes were purchased from Col. A. S. McKay of Richmond county, N. C., near Floral College, in which neighborhood they are supposed to be lurking, or in Robeson county on the Big Marsh, as they have relations in that section of country. I will pay the above reward for their delivery to me in Marlborough District, S. C., or their confinement in any jail so that I get them.

LIGHT TOWNSEND.
Marlboro' Dist., S. C., Feb. 22, 1853. 72*tf

LUMBER! LUMBER!

25,000 feet of square edged Refuse Wide Boards, inch and 1¼ inch thick. For sale cheap at my Mills. WM. SMITH MALLETT.
May 23, 1853. 96*4t

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale her HOUSE and LOT on Robeson Street. The House is large, with a good Kitchen and out-houses, and a good well of excellent water in the yard. In fact, it is a desirable place, being healthy, and convenient to business. The Lot is now under cultivation.

Any persons wishing to purchase are invited to examine the premises, or by applying to Mr. Jas. G. Cook, or J. E. McMaster, either of whom will give any information desired. Possession given immediately.

E. C. McMASTER.
May 9. 92-*4tpd

GOODS! GOODS!!

THE Subscriber is now receiving and opening, directly from New York, the largest stock of Goods ever offered at this place, consisting of a well-selected stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Bonnets, Umbrellas, Parasols, Hats of every description, a very large assortment of gentlemens' and boys' ready-made Clothing, a very large stock of Boots and Shoes, Hardware, Crockery, Groceries, &c.

The subscriber flatters himself that from his long experience in business, and his care in buying in his stock, that he can offer as good bargains as can be had in any market.

JOHN McINNIS.
Floral College, May 10, 1853. 94*4t

Turpentine Getters and Farmers, LOOK HERE!

1200 Acres finely timbered Pine Land for sale.

THE undersigned, expecting sooner or later to quit the State, offers for sale his TRACT OF LAND, lying in Richmond county, on the waters of the Big Juniper Creek, adjoining the lands of John Fairley, Hugh McArn, Milton McIntosh and others, and containing about twelve hundred acres, principally wood land.

This Land, for Turpentine and Farming purposes, is unsurpassed by any in this section of the State. Being situated conveniently near Lumber River, and on the direct route of the Robeson and Richmond Plank Road, it offers every necessary inducement to those wishing to embark in the Turpentine business; and being in a neighborhood noted for intelligence, morality, and its facilities for education, it is also well calculated to answer the necessary demands of family convenience.

There is also a first rate Mill Site on the premises.

Persons wishing to purchase land of the above description, and on reasonable terms, will please address J. G. BLUE.
Gillopolis, Robeson co., N. C., April 1, 1853.—82*tf

Wheeler's Patent Improved Railway Chain Horse Power and Overshot Thresher and Separator.

THE subscriber takes this method of saying to farmers and others of North Carolina, that he has been appointed the General Agent, by the manufacturers, Messrs. Wheeler, Melick & Co., of Albany, N. Y., for the sale of the above Machines, and that he is prepared to fill all orders at Albany prices—adding only the charge of transportation. These Machines were used in Randolph county during the two past seasons, and gave universal satisfaction.

The two-horse Machines will thresh from 125 to 200 bushels of Wheat per day, and the one-horse Machines from 75 to 125 bushels per day.

Albany prices: Two-horse or double Machines, with fixtures complete, $145. One-horse, ditto, ditto, $120.

All Machines sold by me warranted to give satisfaction, or they may be returned.

Persons desirous of having these Machines should send their orders early, to enable him to furnish them in due time.

Address the subscriber, "Troy's Store, N. C."
J. B. TROY.
April 28, 1853. 90*tf

Grand Royal Arch Chapter of North Carolina.

THE next Annual Meeting of this body will be holden in this town on Monday the 6th day of June next. Subordinate Chapters are required to send Delegates and returns. H. P. RUSSELL, G. Sec'y.
Wilmington, April 2, 1853. 82*tm

LEATHER BANDS.

THE subscriber has put up machinery for stretching, cementing and riveting Bands with copper rivets. The Bands are stretched with powerful machines, made expressly for that purpose, and the difficulty of bands stretching and ripping, under the common way of making them, is entirely removed by this process. Bands made in this way will hold their width evenly, run true, and have a uniform bearing on the drum or pully, and will give from 15 to 20 per cent. more power than those made in the ordinary way. They are made out of the best selected oak tanned Spanish Leather, and no pains will be spared to make them equal to the best Northern Bands, and will be sold as low as can be bought in New York. CHAS. M. LINES,

Hunt's Store P. O., Guilford co., N. C.
Band Shop near Jessee Walker's Mill, Deep River.
These Bands for sale by W. H. Lutterloh, Fayetteville.
January 31, 1853. 64*1y

ALFORDSVILLE, ROBESON.

M. McNeill

HAVING taken the Store formerly kept by H. J. McLean & Co., would inform his friends and the public generally, that he is now receiving from New York, a large and well selected assortment of GOODS, consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery-ware, &c.,

Together with many other articles too tedious to mention; all of which will be sold low for cash.

☞ Those indebted for purchases in 1852 will please call and settle.
March 24, 1853. 80*12t

LUMBERTON HOTEL.

THE subscribers inform the public, that they have purchased the HOTEL lately occupied by G. W. Higley, and that they are now prepared to entertain all who may favor them with their custom, and pledge themselves to use every effort to give satisfaction. They are now building large and dry Stables and Shelters. Their Table will always be supplied with the best the market affords, and with attentive servants in the house and for the stables. Their undivided attention will be given to the establishment, and therefore hope to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

J. W. REGAN.
J. H. CALDWELL.
Lumberton, March 21, 1853. 80*3m

S. S. Arey

HAS on hand a BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT of NEW

Spring & Summer Goods.

He desires to return thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal patronage which they have bestowed on him, and desires a continuance of the same. His friends and the public are requested to give him a call, at the Stand formerly occupied by S. J. Hinsdale, South-west corner of Market Square and Gillespie st.
April 28, 1853. 90*6m

A Desirable LOT for Sale.

AT Floral College, will be offered for sale, on the 16th June next, being the last day of the Examination, an improved LOT, containing one acre of land, having on it a small dwelling and kitchen. The lot is in a pleasant situation.

JOHN McPHAUL.
April 30, 1853. 90*4t

Blanks for sale here.

FROM THE NEW YORK PRESBYTERIAN.

MRS. STOWE—EDINBURGH BANQUET—SLAVERY.

Our papers from Scotland are largely occupied with the honors done to Mrs. Stowe. The Edinburgh Witness of the 23d ult., contains a report extending through several of its large, closely-printed columns, of a banquet given her in Edinburgh on the 20th ult. Tickets had been in demand for some days before, and the great hall where the banquet was held was filled an hour before the commencement of the proceedings. The most remarkable feature of the occasion was, that over the platform were suspended a number of flags, amongst which was the American flag MUTILATED, "displaying the stars but not the stripes;" and that Mrs. Stowe and her suite were willing to sit under the dishonored, mutilated flag of their country, receiving the incense of flattery at the expense of the honor of the land which gave them birth. We had before supposed that no American abroad, however low the flame of his patriotism might have burned when at home, could ever see the flag of his country unfurled without a glow of national pride and patriotism. The sight of that flag, whether run up to a masthead in mid ocean, or floating lazily amongst the shipping of a foreign port, or hung out from the United States consulate in some strange old city, or wherever else abroad, has seldom failed to touch tender cords in an American bosom. For once we have an exception. Here are a trio of Americans, seated under the mutilated ensign of their country, in a foreign land, in the warm embrace of the very parties who had effected its profanation. No remonstrance is heard from them; not one word of lofty patriotism escapes their lips. Bewitched by the recompense they are receiving for having held up their country to odium in every land where its name is known, through a fiction which presents in exaggerated colors its worst features, they drink up the nectar of flattery poured out for them, and are content to witness their nation's dishonor. Whenever they speak of their country it is in apologetic terms. They act as if they felt that they had been caught in bad company in being citizens of the United States, and that they must make the best excuse possible. They speak as so many martyrs, who had undergone they know not what to remove a great national evil, and now need the encouragement abroad which they cannot find at home. We are glad to see, however, that while Mrs. Stowe and her party are content to hold up our sins for denunciation, there are persons, even in Scotland, who cannot altogether forget that those who are there throwing stones at us with such good will are not altogether without sin themselves. They are constrained to admit that, even though there is a beam in our eye, there is at least a mote in their own; and some of the public journals have the honesty to say that they hope that the author of Uncle Tom's Cabin will bring to light the wretchedness which is nearer home to them than are plantations of our southern States.

Dr. Guthrie, who, judging from the report, made by far the most eloquent and effective speech at this banquet, seems to have been conscious that there might be room for our retorting upon them, "Physician, heal thyself." He alludes to the retort made in the letter of the American ladies in reply to that from Stafford House, and here is the best excuse he can make for himself and his countrymen:

"I have no hesitation in saying of the letter which appeared in the newspapers professing to come from American ladies—whether it did so or not, they best know who wrote it—in answer to that most noble, and gentle, and most Christian address which went from Stafford House, that it was only a bad heart or a very wrong head that could have confounded the guilt of our defects with the deep-stained sin of American slavery. I do not deny that there are defects in our country; but what I say is this—that they are incidental very much to an old country like our own. Dr. Simpson knows very well, and so does every medical man, that when a man gets old he gets infirm, his blood-vessels get ossified, and so on; but I shall not enter into that part of the subject.—What is true of an old country is true of old men; aye, and old women, too. I am very much disposed to say of this young nation of America, that their twitting us with our defects might just be met with the answer which a worthy minister of the church of Scotland gave to his son, who was so dissatisfied with the defects in the old church that he was determined to go over to a younger communion: 'Ah, Sandy, Sandy, man, when your lum reeks as lang as ours, it will maybe need sweeping, too.' Now, I do not deny that we need sweeping; everybody knows I have been singing out about sweeping for the last five years. Let me tell my goods friends in Edinburgh, and in the country, that the sooner you sweep the better; else the chimney may catch fire, and reduce your noble fabric to ashes. They told us in that letter about the poor needle-women that had to work sixteen hours a day. 'Tis true, 'tis pity, and pity 'tis 'tis true.' But does the law compel them to work sixteen hours a day? I would like to ask the writer of this letter, are they bound down to their garrets and cellars for sixteen hours a day? May they not go where they like, and seek better wages and better work? Can the slave do that?"

We have no hesitation in saying that there is a law in Britain as stern and invincible as any which ever was enacted by the legislature of a southern State, which compels the poor needle-women to labor sixteen hours a day—the London Times and the Edinburgh Witness themselves being the witnesses. The needle-women "can go where they like and seek better wages;" yes, they may cease to work sixteen hours a day—they have liberty to go elsewhere; but such liberty is the liberty to starve—the liberty to sacrifice virtue to gain bread—the liberty to live in prostitution and die in an almshouse. The iron law of necessity declares that these poor women shall toil through their miserable existence sixteen hours out of the twenty-four—that they shall be shut up in cellars or garrets, or else meet the inevitable penalty, an infamous life and a cheerless, horrible death.

We have no desire to defend or perpetuate the evils of slavery; but we are compelled to say that we have never seen or heard of such things among southern slaves as we have ourselves both heard of and seen in Great Britain. In that very city of Edinburgh, we looked from our hotel windows, the first morning we ever gazed upon its streets, upon a cluster of wan, half-starved wretches begging for bread. In the beautiful Emerald Isle we were pointed to multitudes who, as we were assured on the best authority, never enjoyed the luxury of a morsel of meat for months at a time. Who ever heard of a southern slave begging for bread? Who ever heard, except in the rarest instances, of their wanting for meat from once to thrice a day? In what portion of the South are slaves compelled to work sixteen hours out of the twenty-four? Slaves are held in involuntary bondage, to be sure, but the condition of that bondage is such that the wretched poverty-stricken thousands of Britain would call a paradise, if a lot so easy and so well provided for could be made their own. It is vain, too, to say that British law has no part in oppressing these wretched sons and daughters of want. British law establishes privileged classes; British law entails property; British law lays heavy taxes; British law upholds the expensive bauble of a monarchy, and British law is responsible for the results which such a system necessarily induces as regards the lower stratum on which this great fabric rests. The voice of the oppressed poor, crushed to the dust under such a superincumbent structure, has just as little hope of being heard, and is just as powerless to remove it, as is the voice of the southern slave in securing relief from his condition.

It is curious to see how Dr. Guthrie fends off when the thought of Britain's own sins is suggested: "I do not deny," says he, "that there are defects in our country; but what I say is this—that they are very much incidental to an old country like our own." But the long experience and large resources of an old country should enable it to throw off mere incidental defects; and an old country has no right to denounce a youthful one for not overcoming incomparably greater difficulties than any which have lain in the path of the older ones. The existence of slavery in the United States is by no means an "incidental" thing. It exists here this day because of the deliberate intention persisted in, in despite of all remonstrance from the earlier settlers on this soil, by the British people, who themselves brought the captured sons of Africa to our shores, and made merchandize of them for gain. Slavery was planted here by British hands when what is now a cluster of free and independent republican States was but as a tender plant; it has been ever since to us as the parasite to the tree to which it clings. It has grown with our growth. It has wound itself around the tree-trunk, and covered the limbs and branches, until the great question of questions, which no one as yet seems able to solve, is, how to separate the parasite from the tree without destroying either the one or the other, or both. To make denunciatory speeches at banquets, or give penny offerings, or sing pæans to novel writers, or to "glower" into Mrs. Stowe's carriage, are all much easier than to solve this question.

After all, too, what has Mrs. Stowe done that she should be so suddenly turned into a Diana of the Ephesians? Has she ever emancipated a slave? Has she ever contributed a solitary one hundred dollars out of the many thousands which have been poured into her pockets to help some son of bondage to purchase his freedom? Has the book, which has given her so wide a fame, led to any measures which will in any way meliorate the condition of the slaves? or is it probable that such will be the result? She has drawn many tears from sentimental young ladies; she has set staid, quiet men to uttering such execrations against the South that their families have wondered what was the matter with them; she has led excellent old ladies, who had been wont to call the very name "novel" with pious horror, to read her novel, and laugh and cry over it as much as anybody; she has had puffing enough from the newspapers to have made a small hurricane; she has lined her pockets with money; she has gone on a transatlantic tour, free of expense; she has been feted and feasted by throngs of foreigners, who have received her as if she were almost more than human; and yet what has she done? One would think that she must surely have broken all the fetters in Christendom; and yet she has not emancipated a single slave; she has only written a successful romance. So far as any tangible good is concerned, we have yet to see it. She is neither a Wilberforce, a Howard, a Mrs. Fry, nor a Miss Dix. Indeed, we have known many a southern slaveholder do incomparably more for the slave than Mrs. Stowe probably ever will do if she should live to Methuselah's age; and still they have never had their names blazoned abroad for it, nor had their pockets lined with money—but contrariwise emptied—nor received free tickets for European tours, nor been banqueted and presented with silver salvers. On the other hand, their names have either been unknown, or, in common with the whole class to which they belong, they have been vilified by the very lips which are now singing hosannas to Harriet Beecher Stowe. We think it would be well for the public to think on these things—at least when they have done flinging up their hats over Uncle Tom's Cabin.

The longer we look at this subject the more fully we are convinced that the best friends of the slave are the dwellers in his own South. In that South are those who received a poor, naked savage, fresh from Africa and the horrors of the middle passage; they have clothed him, fed him, visited him in sickness, have taken charge of his children in infancy, and provided for him in helpless old age; have taught him a Saviour's name, and been instrumental in shedding abroad in his heart a Saviour's love, and preparing him for a crown and a kingdom in heaven. A whole nation of his people has grown up here, and, under the genial influence of southern homes, they have been elevated from barbarism to civilization and Christianization with a rapidity and to an extent to which history shows no parallel. A part of his people have gone back to Africa, bearing with them the priceless treasure of the Gospel—a compensation ample for all their hardships; more of them are going to join those already there; others are to go, and what is to be final result will be known, perhaps, in that day when Ethiopia shall stretch forth her hands unto God. In all this process of elevating in the mass a whole people from barbarism, whose hands have plied the lever but those of southern men? Who have had the responsibility, care, vexation, expense, even to the impoverishment of their lands and their families, but the people of the South? We believe that God in his providence is working out a mighty wonder for Africa's sons, both in their own and in this land, through what, for the time, seems an evil, and that the final development will be full of joy and gladness; and the results will then be traced to their right sources, when Uncle Tom's Cabin shall have crumbled to the dust, and Mrs. Stowe's name, her silver salver, and her British banquets are remembered no more.

Signs of the Times in New York.—Nearly all the effective patronage of this State has been thrown by Mr. Secretary Marcy and the Federal Government into the hands of the Free Soil Barnburners; but of late, we have had a yet more significant sign.

The Government advertisements, some of which are valuable, have now, we see, been given the same direction. The "Albany Atlas" has a nine column advertisement, calling for proposals for supplies, and the "Argus" has little or nothing. The "Republic" in Buffalo, has a like advertisement, and the "Courier" (Hunker) has little or nothing. The "Sunday Atlas" in this city (Barnburner) has a like support, in a long advertisement.

For the edification of the Southern Democracy, it is well for us to inform them that the "Buffalo Republic" and the "Albany Atlas," to whom Mr. Dobbin, the North Carolinian Secretary of Navy, has thus given the supplies, were bitter opponents of the Compromise Bills, and are yet bitter opponents of the Fugitive Slave Law, and would be glad to vote for its repeal. This is none of our business, to be sure, except as it enables us to say, the Democracy of the South in denouncing Gen. Scott because he, a Southern man born, happened to have a supporter in ex-Governor Seward, and their present silence, entitle them to the most hearty contempt of all mankind, both for their hypocrisy and party cowardice.

N. Y. Express.

From the Charlotte Whig.

DISCUSSION AT CONCORD.

The candidates for Congress in this District held a discussion in Concord, on Thursday, of last week, before a large audience, which gave to both of the gentlemen an attentive and patient hearing.

Mr. Osborne led off. His speech throughout was devoted to the discussion of *principle* and was as entirely free from demagogical slang as any we ever listened to.

He occupied himself first with the question of the distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands, and he enforced the importance of this beneficent measure with eloquent power. He declared that if he were sent to Congress, he would exert himself to have the rights of North Carolina recognized on this subject and he would set his face as a flint against the injustice of giving the proceeds of our public lands to the New States alone—an injustice to the Old States which had been repeated all ready too often. He showed that the principle of distribution had been recognized under every administration, from Jefferson to Fillmore. It was, indeed, and ever had been a cherished principle with the Whigs—but of late years, the question was above party and sound Democrats everywhere—especially in the old States—were giving in their adhesion to this measure as necessary for the welfare of the Old States. He cited Mr. Venable and Judge Saunders, leading Democrats in North Carolina, who who had advocated and voted for it. In fact, by the position which he had assumed in this canvass on this subject—a position so entirely opposed to the interests of North Carolina, Mr. Craige had placed himself outside of his party and was almost *alone in his glory*." He put this question to Mr. Craige: If, sir, you are elected to Congress and a bill is introduced to give North Carolina 100,000 or 200,000 acres of the public lands to aid her in the construction of her Rail Road and to relieve her tax payers, would you vote for it? This question was plumply put and it reqnired a plump answer. Let the taxpayers of this District remember that Mr. Craige answered No!! We thought we saw as he uttered this unpatriotic No, an expression on the face of the audience which seemed to say, *North Carolina wants no such representative in Congress, who can vote millions for others—not one cent for her.*

We cannot follow Mr. Osborne in his further discussion of this question.

Mr. Osborne next took up the question of Cuban annexation. He declared himself as decidedly opposed to any further extension of our territory at this time. He showed the utter uselessness of further acquisitions—especially of Cuba—we needed no more land—every addition increased the power of the Federal Government. Our present immense domain lay uninhabited and was a fund in the hands of our Federal rulers for the purpose of corruption. What do we want with more? He showed, moreover, that the acquisition of Cuba would be ruinous to the South and to Southern interests—to the cotton interest and the slave interest. It would be quickly followed by the annexation of Canada and Central America—the South would be overwhelmed—our old dissensions, now so happily healed, would be revived with tenfold fury—and who could answer for the terrible consequences?

It seemed to me that Mr. Osborne's appeals and arguments on this question were as cogent as any we ever heard, and we feel confident that they produced a most favorable impression on the people.

Mr. Craige replied for an hour. In our life we never heard such an omnibus speech. It was madness itself without even the merit of a method in it—national debt and taxes—free trade and sailor's rights—the Union and States' Rights—old hickory and young hickory—the Constitution and its most approved commentary, Mr. Pierce's Inaugural—Cuba and Cuban patriots who fought and bled and *were shot* for liberty—Central America and Young America—Canada and old fuss and feathers—manifest destiny and the b'hoys—these and a thousand more topics danced through his sentences "in all the mazes of metaphorical confusion." We do not exaggerate. Mr. Craige's own political friends admit and deplore his inability to pursue a subject logically. We would not, however, do him injustice and we say, therefore, that on the two questions on which he was pointedly called out by the course of Mr. Osborne's remarks, he answered with startling frankness.

1. He said that in his opinion it was unconstitutional to distribute either lands themselves or the proceeds of the lands among any of the Old States—but that it was perfectly constitutional to vote away the lands to the new States in which they may happen to lie. This is Mr. Craige's position, so far as we could understand him—and it comes to no more nor less than this, that California, Iowa and Texas are entitled to their millions of acres, while North Carolina, whose blood and treasure has done more to acquire those lands than all the three named States together, is not entitled to one acre. Can this be so? Mr. Craige says it is so.

2. He announced himself for the annexation of Cuba *now*, and said if he were in Congress he would vote for it. But this is not all. In his zeal to overtake "the manifest destiny" of this great nation, he announced himself in favor of the acquisition of Central America at the proper time, and remarked that Central America would as well balance Canada on the North. We understand, then, that Mr. Craige's aspirations are boundless—he is going on from acquisition to acquisition till we get to the "back of sundown" where we must stop and weep that there is no more to acquire. Has Mr. Craige calculated how much it would *cost* the people to realize his wild visions? He admitted the other day that he knew nothing about Cuba—nothing of its geography—nothing of its population. We wonder if he knows any thing about Arithmetic! He may be sure the people will count the *cost* of these things—and they will soon come to learn that it is too expensive a business to send men of his opinions to Congress.

Mr. Craige took these positions, we speak, with startling frankness—we heard many of the listening crowd—some of them old-line Democrats—express their fear and surprise at the announcement of such doctrines in our sober-minded District. Mr. Craige will not find his political friends so ready as he imagines to enter with him on this bootless race of war and conquest. On the other hand, Mr. Osborne's political friends are with him in his canvass—for he is all that they would have him to be—wise, moderate, conservative.

Vermont Liquor Law.—At the railroad depot at St. Albans recently three casks labelled 'sugar and hams' were received, but some of the watchers having scented *brine* in them, they were opened and found to contain brandy and gin. The sheriff has advertised them. The Vermont Repository states that a large quantity of liquors are advertised for sale at auction in this town, and thinks that this is a new way of getting round the law, and that there will be a plenty of sheriff and constable sales of liquor if the practice is not stopped by law.

Matches are now split by the most approved machine at the rate of 70,000 a minute. An exchange thinks this will be gratifying to persons about to apply for divorce.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER FRANKLIN—THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, May 24.

The steamship Franklin arrived at her wharf at 8 o'clock this morning, bringing dates from Southampton to the 11th inst., and from Liverpool to the 10th.

England.—The grand reception of Mrs. Stowe took place at Stafford House on the 7th, when the famous address from the women of England was presented to Mrs. S. by the Earl of Shaftesbury, and responded to by the Rev. Mr. Beecher.

France.—Advices from Paris announce the prospect of the long-talked-of fusion of the different branches of the Bourbon party. The legitimists confidently anticipate a restoration of the elder branch.

The Emperor had sent four extraordinary commissioners to the departments to inquire into the wants of the people.

LIVERPOOL, May 10.

Markets.—Cotton was firm, with sales to a fair extent. Sales of the last three days 17,000 bales, of which speculators took 1,000 and exporters 2,000 bales.

Flour was in good demand at stiffer rates, though quotations were not materially changed. Corn was in moderate demand at prices favoring buyers. Wheat steady.

BALTIMORE, May 24.

Later from Europe—Arrival of the Steamer Europa.—The steamer Europa arrived at Halifax this morning from Liverpool, with dates to the 11th ult. She brings two hundred passengers.

Cotton was quiet, with an advance of 1d. on fair grades, and 1-16th d. for middling. Sales of the week 47,000 bales. Flour was active at 6d. advance. Wheat had advanced 1d., and corn 6d. per quarter. Consols closed at 100¾.

Turkey had agreed to expel political refugees at the demands of Austria and Russia.

The difficulties between Austria and Sardinia had been settled, and the Sardinian minister was about returning to Vienna.

The Chinese authorities had applied to the British consul to check the advance of the rebels.

From Mexico.—Advices from the city of Mexico to the 9th instant, received by Telegraph from New Orleans, shows that President Santa Anna is carrying things with a strong hand. Besides annihilating the liberty of the press, he has adopted severe measures against all persons holding what he considers "pernicious opinions." All persons who served as guerillas in the American army during the late war are ordered to be arrested and tried by court-martial; and a list has been published of such Mexican officers as surrendered to Gen. Scott when the city of Mexico was taken, accompanied by a decree degrading them in rank and dismissing them from civil employment. These vindictive acts are sadly inconsistent with the promise made at his inauguration to direct his efforts towards healing internal dissensions and restoring peace to the Republic.

France and the Sandwich Islands.—Late advices from the Sandwich Islands do not appear to confirm the speculations that have been indulged by a portion of the press in the Atlantic cities in regard to the relations existing between the Government of France and that of the Sandwich Islands. By way of San Francisco we have Honolulu dates to April 6th. On that day the King opened the Legislature with an address, in which the following paragraph occurs:

"His Imperial Majesty, Napoleon III, Emperor of France, has replied on the important matters referred to him, as I stated to the Legislature of 1851, and diplomatic relations are now fully restored with that great and enlightened Empire. His Imperial Majesty is represented at my Court by Mons. Perrin, in quality of his Majesty's Consul, Commissioner and Plenipotentiary, who has promised soon to present the reply of his Imperial Majesty, and the draught of a new treaty with France. I hope it will be such a treaty as I have many times asked for—alike honorable and beneficial to France and my kingdom. My Minister of Foreign Relations will report to you what efforts I have made to obtain that result, the progress of the negotiation with France, and the state of my relations with foreign nations generally up to the beginning of this year."

FROM THE CHARLOTTE WHIG.

THE PARTY ISSUES.

Our readers will find in another column of this paper, a communication giving an account of the discussion, which took place between the candidates for Congress in this district, on Thursday of Cabarrus Superior Court, week before last, and which came too late to be inserted in our last number. This communication presents a fair and candid statement of the points at issue between the Candidates, and also a just estimate of the character of their discussions.

It will be perceived that Mr. Osborne contends that it is high time for the old States to make a "strike" for their just quota of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands. That these States now have the power, by harmony of purpose and concert of action, to assert and maintain their rights on this all important subject, which the rapid growth and increasing number of the new States will soon deprive them of. A portion of these lands was originally ceded to the General Government by the old States for the purpose of paying off the debt of the Revolution; and the same principles of justice and equity are involved in the question, that may be found in the ordinary case of a private individual, who has become indebted to his friends and neighbors, and makes a fair and *bona fide* deed of trust to a third person, in which he conveys to this third person all of his lands to be sold upon certain conditions for the benefit of his creditors. As soon as the debts are paid, and the expenses of the trust discharged, if there is a surplus remaining in the hands of the trustee, equity will decree that he shall pay every cent of it over to the original debtor. The rest of the public lands have been acquired by the General Government at the expense of the blood and treasure of all the States alike. Then why should the Government deny to the old States their just proportion of these lands, and, with a ruthless, cruel, and unjust inconsistency, squander the whole of them, by giving them to the new States, for the purpose of internal improvements!

Strange as it may appear, yet it is nevertheless true, that Mr. Craige, the Democratic Candidate in this district for Congress, a gentleman of fine talents and undoubted ability, born and educated in North Corolina, advocates the suicidal policy, and presents the anomalous argument, that it would be a violation of the Constitution to divide the proceeds of the public lands among *all* the States, and in the same breath declares that it is perfectly constitutional to divide these lands among a *portion* of them, that is the new States. Mr. Craige would, doubtless, run a good poll in Arkansas or Missouri, but surely the people of North Carolina cannot swallow such monstrous doctrines.

Great Speed.—The Cincinnati express train, on the New York and Erie Railroad, ran from Hornellsville to Susquehanna, on Tuesday, a distance of 145 miles, in 161 minutes. The Binghampton Republican believes this to be the greatest speed which has ever been attained, for so great a distance, on any road in the U. States.

RUSSIA AND THE DEMOCRACY.

"Under the government of absolute monarchy the Russian nation have emerged from the depths of barbarism, and within a single century have taken position in the first rank of civilization.—The great fact in European history for the last hundred years is the rise and progress of Russia. At the battle of Pultowa, July 8th, 1709, an infant nation struggled for existence. That infant has since grown to the stature of a giant, and like a colossus, bestrides the continent of Europe. Its social development has been coincident with its growth in political power; its conquest in the realms of science, and art, and learning, have even surpassed the vast achievements of its armies. In the rapidity of its progress it has outstripped every nation in Europe, and the United States alone can present a parallel to its wonderful career. In every element of national strength and happiness Russia is great and prosperous beyond any other country of Europe. Its government is more stable and efficient, and its people more contented than any other; while in respect to political supremacy, it is universally recognised as the preponderating power of the Old World. In the character of its rulers Russia has been singularly fortunate. In energy of will, honesty of purpose, and force of genius, they have for the most part presented a striking exception to the proverbial stupidity, cowardice, and meanness of legitimate royalty. When we contemplate the policy of the Russian government through all the vicissitudes of its history, we are struck as much by the immense genius as by the colossal ambition of its monarchs. If the internal administration of the government be conducted with any thing of the skill and energy which characterizes its foreign policy, we need be at no loss to comprehend the devoted loyalty and patriotism of the nation."

We are not going to bet, or to encourage betting, but, we think, odds might be safely wagered with any honest Democrat, who does not read the Washington papers, that he could not, for the life of him, guess from what American journal, printed in the United States, we cut the above eloquent eulogy upon the grandeur of Russia and the merit of her government as the first civilized power of Europe. "An American journal, printin the United States?" He would shake his head; being an honest Democrat, he would not, at first believe we got it from any American journal; but, finding that certain, the spirit of the "unterrified" would rise, and he would say, "Oh, some 'conservative' sheet—some organ of the 'aristocracy'—some 'British' Whig paper, of course." How he would be astonished to learn, after all, that no Whig paper can claim the honor—that the passage first saw the light in a Democratic paper—in an organ of the Democracy—of all other papers in the world, in the Washington *Union*, of Thursday, in which it will be found forming a part of an article, the leading editorial of the day, devoted to the purpose of lauding Russia to the skies. What is in the wind? Can we believe the sentiments thus avowed to be the natural reflections of a Democratic editor's mind? or has something occurred—or is something about to occur—at head quarters rendering it desirable that the Czar should be propitiated by uncommon marks and assurances of regard on the part of Gen. Pierce's government? Does the matter mean nothing, or does it mean something? Considering that the article appears in the Washington *Union*, the former theory is the most natural; but as the *Union*—though always disavowed when an error is committed, as in the case of Governor Lane's proclamation not long since—is the organ of the Administration, we are constrained to suspect a wheel within a wheel, and believe there is some sufficient—or efficient—cause at bottom to account for such a remarkable outburst of Democratic enthusiasm in behalf of Russian tyranny and despotism. In fact, enthusiasm is the characteristic of the article. It is fervent to the point of tautology, and energetic to the edge of incoherence and nonsense. It praises Russia, and then praises her over and over again; and it praises her most ardently in connections where it would be most natural to expect a Democrat should find nothing except to censure and denounce. There is the feeling of the friend and the passion of the admirer. The *Union* appears to have fallen in love with Russia. Is it the *Union* or the Administration which speaks?

We have never seen any such praise of Russia in any other paper in any part of the world; and we cannot but think that the *Union* owes it to the Democracy, if not to the whole country, to explain the anomaly of the course it has adopted. It did not use to speak of Russia thus in 1849 and 1850, when Hungary was just falling, or had just fallen, under the foot of Nicholas. It did not speak thus at a later day when it united with Kossuth in alarming the world against the peril of all liberty, threatened by Russian barbarism. It did not speak thus when it backed Gen. Cass in his fulminations against Austrian brutality and Muscovitish tyranny. It did not, on any of these occasions, think it Democratic to lose an opportunity to berate the Northern "colossus" who has now grown an object of its worship.—What is the reason of the change? What is the excuse for its tergiversation? We have learned that revolutions *do* go backwards. Is Democracy to go backwards likewise?

"The great fact in European history for the last hundred years," says the *Union*, "is the rise and progress of Russia." We should suppose that a Democratic American journal would have claimed to rank the American Revolution as a part, and the "great fact" of European history, seeing that the British colonies in the new world were a portion of the empire of one of the first powers of the old, and that the clash of that event was felt in every European heart and by every European throne. If we deny the honor of this event, the French Revolution, which was an offshoot and consequence of American Independence, and which shook to the centre, disorganized, and reorganized all Europe, must be conceded to have been the great fact. The rise of Russia is not even one of the many great facts of European history. Russia is still more an Asiatic than a European power. She has not yet sensibly affected Europe; her influence is not yet felt, except through anticipate fears. Russia may, here-after, 'bestride' Europe; but, at present, the "colossus" is only a great fat boy who never wades the Niemen or climbs the Carpathians without being invited, and shrinks back from the Bosphorus, the goal of his ambition and hope, whenever England and France raise a finger.

Not one word of the *Union's* eulogy is true which exalts the social development of Russia, its progress in science, art, and learning, and the vast achievements of its armies; not one word which avers its superiority over other countries of Europe in every element of national strength and happiness, in the stability and efficiency of its government and the content of its people, in the energy, honesty, and "immense genius" of its rulers. There is no social development in Russia, and there never can be, while nine-tenths of its people are either serfs of the soil or semi-barbaric forest hunters, but a few degrees advanced above our North American Indians. It is laughable to hear of Russian art, science, and learning, when Americans are imported to build Russian Railroads and set the trains in motion, and the savans of the Czar, whose philosophy is directed by the police and confronted by the knout, exist unnamed and unknown even at home. The vast achievements of the Russian armies, are, we suppose, attested by the conquest of Siberia, effected by independent Tartar chiefs—by the march of Napoleon to Moscow, and by the Russian reverses which are the contempt and jest of the day. The elements of national strength and happiness in which Russia is superior to other countries, consist, it must be imagined, in her being shut out of the family of nations, or shut in as in a species of imprisonment, by frozen seas and other equally impassable barriers—by shields, better fetters—an iron cage in which the giant looks large in his seven-leagne boots, but only formidable to the Turks and those who fear he will some day break into Europe, whither he can never get unless invited by some conditio frightened kings, who would soon, probably, turn about and drive him back again. Stability and efficiency of the government! How many Russian emperors have died in their beds, or even die there? What is the reason that so many Russian generals and admirals are cashiered every year for peculation?

As for the genius of the Russian monarchs, the content of the Russian people, we must leave the *Union* to settle those points by the aid of its spirit-rappers. Summon Peter the Great—he was the greatest sot and cutthroat in his dominions, and "civilized" his subjects by a process in which the whip and sword were great instruments; and summon Catharine, the Northern Semiramis, who was—we will not say what—to enlighten us on the subject of her genius. Is Nicholas a genius? Was Alexander a genius—or Paul, their father before them, whom the latter caused, or permitted, to be assinated? The people of Russia may be content—nobody knows whether they are or not, nobody cares. It is enough that they submit to be ruled by a tyranny, the united infliction of Czar and the Boyards, the most oppressive and humiliating known in the annals of the world, and if they like it nobody will find fault with them. All that is surprising is to find this contentedness eulogized in an American journal, the organ of the Democratic party, as one of the proofs that Russia is "the preponderating power of the Old World, standing 'in the front rank of civilization," and deserving to be held up as such to the admiration of American freemen.

North American.

Episcopal Convention.—The Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, for the Diocese of North Carolina, convened in this City on Thursday last. Rev. Dr. Mason was called to the Chair, and E. L. Winslow, Esq., of Fayetteville was appointed Secretary. We learn that business of an important character was transacted the first day of assembling, the Convention, after organization, having adjourned until [illegible].

Raleigh Register.

We understand that the Grand Jury of Person Superior Court on Tuesday last presented the county for not having foresight and enterprise to embark in projects of internal improvement that would secure her citizens facilities to market. The presentment was ordered to be recorded, a large and enthusiastic meeting was subsequently held advocating the construction of a Rail Road from Milton to Henderson.

Milton Chronicle.

French Mission.—We have looked over the list of foreign appointments in vain, to find what has been done with that most important and first of all mission to France. It was expected to be bestowed to some such prominent Virginia Democrat as Henry A. Wise, until the Free-soilers determined to appropriate it to themselves, and then of course it was understood, a Virginia Democrat stood no chance for it. The announcement has been held back very likely, in view of the effect the appointment of a rabid Free-soiler might have upon the Virginia elections. But it is known in Washington that John Van Buren has received the appointment. This gentleman is now travelling in Europe in company with his father. He is the leader of the *ultra abolition* party in New York—one of the favorite "slang-whangers" of Tammany Hall notoriety, and a worse man than the Free-soiler Dix, who has been spoken of for the place. What will the Southern Democracy say to this? Will they deem him a worthy successor to such men as Cass, King and Rives?

Richmond Whig.

We learn that the Secretary of the Navy has suspended the distribution of the fund voted by Congress as extra compensation to those engaged in the naval service on the coast of California during the Mexican war. He had reason to believe that measures were matured for defrauding the Government by means of false affidavits and forged certificates, and his order of suspension was issued to detect and counteract these schemes of plunder.—*Union.*

Hon. Linn Boyd, late Speaker of the House of Representatives, has withdrawn from the Congressional canvass in the first district of Kentucky in consequence of several Democratic candidates being in the field. H. C. Bennett, who was also a candidate in the same district, has likewise declined, and both have pledged themselves to take no part in calling a Convention to make a new nation, thus leaving their party friends to pursue whatever course they may deem best.

The Amazon River.—An interesting item of late intelligence from Peru, contained in the Panama Herald of the 6th instant, is the following:

"The President of Peru has issued a most important decree relative to the navigation of the Amazon, and offering the greatest encouragements of settlers—such as exemption from export and import duties, grants of land, and freedom from taxation for twenty years, the free grant of such implements for cultivating the land, &c. The exploration of the branches of the Amazon in Peru will be made by Government steamers provided expressly for the service."

The Philadelphia American of Tuesday says that $175,000 have been subscribed in that city towards building and equipping a first class steamer for the trade between Charleston and Philadelphia.

Wrought Iron from the Ore.—We some time ago printed a statement to the effect that a person by the name of James Renton, residing at Newark, New Jersey, had discovered a process which to obtain *wrought iron* directly from the ore, and we are now gratified to add that the expectations of those familiar with the process are fully realized by its practical results. The Scientific American, referring to the subject, says: "the furnace erected by the patentee and his associates in Newark works well, and is approved by all who have seen it in operation, so that all that has been said in its favor thus far proves true." Should this invention be fully brought to bear, it must have a most important effect upon the price of iron.—*Harrisburg Union.*

Sad Accident.—A man "was thrown up by his own resources" in this city last week. He was injured internally, but it is thought that he will recover, as the resources were not very extensive or powerful.

A Queen's Present to a Queen.—A steamer yacht recently arrived at Southampton, bringing a *hyena* and a *wild cat* as a present to Queen Victoria from the Queen of Portugal.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

REFERENCE OF LEGISLATIVE POWERS TO THE PEOPLE.

Within the last few weeks we have had almost simultaneously coming to us from three or four States of the Confederacy, divided by thousands of miles distance, including some of the oldest and some of the very latest of its members, a series of decisions on subject-matters entirely unconnected with each other, all consentaneous and affirming the same point of law, from Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States. That point is, the unconstitutionality of the reference of any law to the People in their primary assemblies, for enactment or ratification, and the absolute nullity of any law so enacted, ratified, or ordered to be referred.

We have never ourselves entertained a doubt that such a course of proceeding was absolutely unconstitutional; in the first place, as directly at variance with the first section of the Constitution of the United States; and out of all keeping, in the second place, with the known character of our institutions and with the traditional character of all representative Governments.

Of pure democracies the world has seen but few, and the character and proceedings of those it has seen are not such as to encourage the revival of such, even if they were possible for any community too large to admit of an assemblage of all her male voting population at a single time, and in a single place, where they may hear, debate, and decide all questions whatsoever, whether legislative, executive, or judicial.

Such a Government was the Athenian Republic, in which every possible question, from the election of magistrates, the ratification of treaties, not the declaration only of wars, but their conduct and the appointment of their generals, down to the enactment of the most trivial sumptuary law, and the punishment or acquittal of the pal triest prisoner was left to the people in their primary assemblies.

A pure democracy assumes that every individual of the community has equal capacity, equal leisure, equal genius, and equal aptitude to be himself judge, general, diplomatist, law-giver, statesman, governor, and to play the part of such to the credit and benefit of his country.

A representative government, whether republican or monarchical, affirms the equal right of every qualified voter—whether its suffrage be universal or conditional—to have an influence over and to give or deny his assent to enactments on all these questions, and others incidental to the government of the country, but denies and repudiates the idea of his equal capacity, leisure, genius, and aptitude, *ex ipso facto*, to fill in person every office and deal of his own knowledge and power with every question.

The mass is sufficiently wise, honest, prudent, capable to choose at their own pleasure such individuals as they believe capable to represent them in these various capacities; and to their counsels, guidance, leading, governance, they commit their welfare for such periods and under such conditions as they esteem sufficient to secure their liberties and independence.

To this man they grant it to be their executive; to these to exercise all legislative power; to these to hear causes and give decisions; to these to command their armies and direct their squadrons; but they never reclaim the right to order, in tumultuous primary meetings, other than their regular assemblages for electional purposes, the declaration of this war, or the enactment of this law, then they claim to direct the leader of their forces how to set his regiments in the field, or the captains of their ships which way to put their helms in a hurricane.

A representative government surrounds and protects itself by a series of elaborate checks and balances. Dreading its own liability to excitements, impulses, rash legislation, or yet rasher execution, it voluntarily deprives itself of certain powers which it commits to its own chosen delegates. Dreading the possibility of their liability also to this inherent human weakness, it erects a further bar to hasty action, by causing every question to be originated and debated by one, again debated by a second, and finally passed on by a third power of the State, before it becomes lawful to act upon it. In like manner, with its judiciary, it institutes a series of courts, to which, in cases of error, causes may be successively appealed, in order to preserve itself from the fatal consequences of rash judgment.

A pure democracy, in the reverse of all this, consults, legislates, condemns, declares war, acts once, and at a single movement, time, and place, impetuously, undoubtingly, irreversibly.

Had Athens been a representative State instead of a naked democracy, Socrates and Phocion would not have quaffed the fatal hemlock; Themistocles and Xenophon would not have died in the service of the stranger; Demosthenes had not perished in exile, nor Cleon led her armies to disgrace before Amphipolis.

Had Rome been a pure democracy instead of a representative republic, she would have made submission to Hannibal after the fatal field of Cannæ, she would have punished Varro, instead of thanking him "that he had not despaired of the republic;" she would not have had twenty legions, not less than one hundred thousand men, in the field in the year following that terrible defeat, when her male citizens were reduced to two hundred and seventy thousand only, nor would she ever have been styled the mistress of the world.

Such are emphatically the differences between a free representative republic and a pure democracy. The former we believe to be the very best, the latter to be nearly the most vicious of all governments.

The Government of the United States, is by principle, in theory, in fact, a representative government; and, although the most liberal, and holding the fewest checks on the liberty of the individual, having indeed cast away all property qualification, and rejoicing in universal suffrage, is not much nearer to being a pure democracy than England herself. The principle is the same in both instances, though we have more fully carried out the plan: the election by the masses of the heads and hands which shall hold the reins, not the impulse and inexperienced charioteering of the primary majorities. Those who have thought or written of us otherwise, understand neither the genius of our people, nor the principles, theories, facts of our constitution. A representative republic we are; and because we are so, and because we earnestly pray that we may ever continue so, and because we solemnly deprecate and detest all rule of mob majorities, we greatly rejoice at these recent decisions, truly righteous, and we trust determinate, that "all reference of legislative powers to the people in their primary meetings is contrary to the Constitution of the United States." *Esto perpetua!*

Water on the Bar.—An erroneous impression seems to prevail about our bar, arising perhaps, in some slight measure, from some statements made by our Smithville correspondent during a period of extremely low tides, arising from a prevalence of Westerly winds. We learn that on Wednesday last the British Barque South Esk, drawing over 11½ feet, and the British Brig Matthew King, drawing near 12 feet, went to sea easily over the Western Bar without touching, which, of course, disproves the impression that nothing over ten feet could cross our bar.

Wilmington Journal.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 30, 1853.

COUNTERFEITS.—We understand that a young man, named Howe, was arrested on Saturday last, and after examination, committed to jail, on the charge of passing counterfeit money. Several $10 Counterfeit Bills on the Salisbury Branch of the Bank of Cape Fear, and a $3 counterfeit on the same Bank were found upon him.

Howe, we hear, has been engaged in the business of teaching how to detect counterfeits. But a counterfeit Bill, passed by him we understand, was detected at the Bank of Cape Fear in this place, on Saturday. Hence his arrest.

CONGRESSIONAL.—The Locofocos of the first District have nominated Dr. Shaw as a candidate for Congress in opposition to the Hon. David Outlaw.

Hon. R. S. Donnell declines being a candidate for Congress in the Newbern District.

The reader will find in the preceding page interesting accounts of the progress of the canvass in the Mecklenburg District, where Mr. Osborne is gallantly sustaining the Whig cause.

An active canvass is going on in the Wake District between Venable and Lewis, both Locos. Mr. Lewis is in favor of the Compromise, in favor of Cuban annexation and opposed to the distribution of lands or proceeds. Mr. Venable, just the reverse.

MR. ASHE ON THE LAND QUESTION.—We were not a little surprised at one of Mr. Ashe's principal objections to Bennett's Land Bill, as stated by him in his recent circular to the people of this District, and in his speech at this place. His objection was, that the Bill gave to the new States much larger quantities of land than it gave to the old. To Arkansas, for instance, it gave three millions of acres of land, whilst to North Carolina, with treble its representation, it gave only 1,600,000 acres.

We confess, that, (although we thought "half a loaf better than no bread",) this objection appeared to us of more force than any other urged by Mr. Ashe. Indeed, we should have accepted it as some little justification of his course, but for our confidence that the spirit if not the letter of the Bill was misrepresented. We could not and did not believe that a Representative of the powerful *old* State of New York, as Mr. Bennett was, would ever so far forget his duty to his constituents, as to introduce a bill putting them upon an unequal footing with the citizens of the *new* States, unless indeed convinced that it was the last and only chance to save a portion of the public property from the reckless squandering of a Locofoco Congress. We could not and did not believe that those patriotic representatives of the South who voted for the Bill would have sanctioned a Bill rendering such injustice to their constituents, unless in some way their conduct could be justified. And we were not mistaken.

We have obtained a copy of the Bill; and on reference to it, find that it granted for rail road building, "To Missouri, three million acres; to Alabama, two million five hundred thousand acres; to Iowa, three million acres; to Michigan, two million five hundred thousand acres; to Wisconsin, two million five hundred thousand acres; to Louisiana, two million five hundred thousand acres; to Mississippi, two million acres; to Florida, two million acres; to Arkansas, three million acres; to California, three million acres; to Illinois, one million acres; to Indiana, all the public lands not sold, located, or reserved, lying within her limits, and one million acres in addition thereto; to Ohio, all the public land not sold, located or reserved, lying within her limits, and two million acres in addition thereto;" and to the other eighteen States land was granted at the rate of 150,000 acres to each Senator and Representative in the 32d Congress.

So far the Bill is as stated by Mr. Ashe. But at its conclusion as passed by the House of Representatives on June 26th, 1852, we find the following significant paragraph:

"Sect. 7. And be it further enacted, *That all the land granted (by any other act) during the present session of Congress to any State, to aid in the construction of any railroad therein, shall be deducted from the amount granted by this act to said State.*"

Now when we recollect that previous grants of lands had been made to the entire exclusion of North Carolina and the other old States, the objects and operation of this section are clear. It was introduced we suppose by Mr. Bennett, as Mr. Ashe ought to know and probably does know, for the purpose of equalizing, in some degree, the grants among all the States.

We rather think that this concluding section of the Bill should have modified Mr. Ashe's fiery indignation at the wrong done North Carolina and the South—an indignation, by the way, which found no vent in words. It should have satisfied him at once, and as a faithful representative of the good old North State he should have gone his death for the lands. Or if it did *not* satisfy him, he should have stated what would—should have moved an amendment, or at least he might have poured out a flood of fiery invective against Northern usurpation of 'Southern Rights.' With the latter all Southern Locofocos are well stocked.

THE GARDINER CASE.—The National Intelligencer says that "the Jury having in charge the case of Dr. Gardiner have not yet agreed upon a verdict, and a rumer is afloat, upon what authority we know not, that there is no prospect of their agreeing."

The New York Aldermen have again incurred the penalty of imprisonment for contempt of court. They lately gave to some of their friends a contract for paving the Bowery at a cost of $650,000. Others offered to take the job at $350,000. An injunction was granted. No attention was paid to it by the Council and jailing was the result.

LETTER FROM THE SENIOR EDITOR.

RALEIGH, May 27.

The Episcopal Convention which met here yesterday, is by far the most numerous body of the kind that ever assembled in this State, and combines more of talent and weight of character than any of its predecessors. Among the gentlemen well known to the public from the prominent places they hold or have held, are Mr. Badger, Judge Ruffin, Judge Battle, Judge Strange, Hon. John H. Bryan, Dr. F. J. Hill, J. H. Haughton, Col. Cad. Jones, and G. W. Mordecai.

Rev. Dr. Mason presides, with E. L. Winslow, Esq. as Secretary. There are 29 Clergymen and 67 Lay Delegates, present.

This morning the Convention adopted, *unanimously*, a report of a Committee appointed yesterday, declaring the vacancy existing in the Episcopal office, and resolving to proceed to an election to fill the office. A committee of three Clergymen and two Laymen was also appointed to prepare a plain account of all the facts connected with the differences between the Diocese and the Bishop, to be presented to the General Convention, and published with the Journals of this Convention. This paper will not be prepared till after the adjournment of this Convention. The election of Bishop is fixed for 10 o'clock to-morrow. The Clergy first vote, and when a majority of them agree, they nominate to the Laity the one selected by them, and the Laity vote for whom they please. There seems to be but litttle concert among either Clergy or Laity as to the election; though I think that Rev. Dr. Atkinson of Baltimore is at present the most prominent among those talked of. I do not know him, but I rely upon those who do, from whom I hear that he is a good man, a learned and eloquent and able preacher, a sound Churchman, of no extreme views on either side. Besides him, Drs. Mason and Drane of this State, Dr. Hawks of New York, and Bishop Freeman, formerly of this place, are spoken of. The latter, being a Missionary Bishop, is eligible to a State Bishopric.

There has been considerable discussion on various points, between Messrs. Badger, Ruffin, Strange, Haughton, Hill, and others. The kindest feeling prevails on all hands.

RALEIGH, May 28.

The Convention continues in earnest session. This morning the salary of the Bishop was raised to $2500. Last evening the Delegates to the General Convention to meet in Sept. next were elected, viz: Of the Clergy, Rev. Drs. Mason and Drane, and Rev. Messrs. Johnston and Watson. Of the Laity, Hon. John H. Bryan, E. L. Winslow, Dr. Thos. H. Wright, and Josiah Collins. It is understood that the Clergy last night informally gave a majority to the Rev. Dr. Atkinson of Baltimore for Bishop. But as two-thirds of the Congregations in the State are not represented, a majority of two-thirds is required to make a choice; and the Clergy are now, as I write, engaged in consultation on the subject.

P. S. *Night.*—Dr. Atkinson of Baltimore is elected Bishop by about three-fourths of both Clergy and Laity.

WHAT'S IN THE WIND NOW?—The public have scarcely forgotten the fierce denunciations of Russian and Austrian Despotism in which the "Union" and the Locofocos generally indulged during the Kossuth Mania. In the assault upon those countries the Union "led the column." But something has happened, or is about to happen, or is supposed to be about to happen. For the Union has changed its tack and is now lauding Russia and the Russian government to the skies. Its praise is as fulsome as its abuse was bitter. What does it mean?

We copy from the North American a good article upon this strange and unexpected change of tone. Only to think of it! The organ of the great Democracy, the organ of universal extension of the area of freedom, bestowing the most fulsome praise upon the most despotic and tyrannical government upon the earth! Why if the article had appeared in that "British" Whig paper, the National Intelligencer, a storm would have been raised sufficient to sink the whole Whig party. As it is, we suppose it's all right.

MRS. STOWE ABROAD.—The English papers received by the last Steamers contain long accounts of the reception of the Stowes by the nobility at Stafford House. Addresses were delivered to Mrs. Stowe and to Mr. Stowe, and Mr. Stowe and Mrs. Stowe delivered addresses in reply. *The* Address signed by "the women of England" was presented to Mrs. Stowe, and then a sort of "free conversation" on the subject of wrongs done to American slaves took place much to the satisfaction of all parties. Nothing appears to have been said on the subject of slavery in England, nor of the recent renewal of the slave trade by the British Government.

This forgetfulness of misery at home and this abundance of sympathy for fancied misery abroad, this seeking afar off to remedy some supposed great evil and accomplish some supposed great good, whilst greater evils and causes of evils are neglected at home, reminds us of an anecdote which we read some time ago in a book called forth by Mrs. Stowe's and the Duchess of Sutherland's plans for reforming the South.

"I hope to see the day" said Lord Brougham, "when every man in England will be able to read Bacon." "Better hope for the day" replied Cobbett, "when every man in England shall be able to *eat* bacon"!

Just so it is with these meddlesome women. Lord Brougham thought reading an excellent remedy for all the ills that flesh is heir to, never thinking that an empty stomach would reject the knowledge to be derived from books. Mrs. Stowe and the women of England think freedom would cure all the ills of colored flesh. But freedom to starve or to freeze, such freedom as is enjoyed by English, Scotch and Irish poor, and by free negroes at the North is not what it is cracked up to be. Food, clothing, care in sickness, and freedom from care when well, even under a Southern master, are much better cures for evil than starvation and misery at the North.

A very able and well-timed article upon the subject may be found in another column, taken from the New York Presbyterian. The article comes from the right quarter.

MORE COPPER.—The Hillsborough Recorder has seen specimens from a new copper mine in Guilford owned by gentlemen in Hillsborough; and from a mine in Orange County, upon land owned by Josiah Turner, Esq.

VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.—The following despatch contains all that is yet known definitely of the Congressional election in Virginia:

BALTIMORE, May 27.

We have received definite returns from several Congressional districts in Virginia, viz: In the first district, Bayly, Dem., is re-elected without opposition. Second district, Millson, Dem., is re-elected. Third district, Caskie, Dem., has 300 majority. Fourth district, Goode, Dem., is elected. Fifth district, Wootton, Whig, has 175 majority in Campbell county; the result doubtful. Sixth district, no returns. Seventh district, Snowden, Whig, is 150 ahead, and four counties to hear from; the result doubtful. Eighth district, Faulkner, Dem., is probably chosen. In the ninth, tenth, twelfth, and thirteenth districts there was no opposition to the Democratic candidates. Eleventh district, no returns. The Whigs gain several members of the Legislature. No definite returns for Commissioners of Public Works—vote generally small.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.—Telegraphic Despatches from New Orleans in the Intelligencer announce an arrival from Vera Cruz, with accounts of a three day's revolution in that City, caused by some arbitrary order of Santa Anna. Quiet was restored at last by shooting a number of the revolters.

A later despatch says:

We have dates from Mexico to the 18th. Santa Anna has issued many other arbitrary decrees. The Legislative authority is every where suspended; private citizens are disarmed; the civil is merged into the military authority; the remains of soldiers who fell in the late war have been disinterred and placed in suitable sepulchres; and a new Government Bank has been started upon a Government loan of from eight to twelve millions.

NO ACCIDENTS.—We are unable to gratify our readers with an accident. During the past week, no houses have fallen down, no cars have been smashed, no steamboats blown up, no necks broken, "no nothing" terrific. The following narrow escape is the best we can do:

BOSTON, May 24.

The railroad bridge at Salmon Falls was destroyed by fire yesterday. The up train, whilst the bridge was burning, could not stop, and the engineer dashed over it in safety. The timbers gave away a few minutes after the train crossed, and a moment's delay would have doubtless caused a second Norwalk catastrophe.

WASHINGTON, May 26.

The Gardiner Trial.—The Jury in the Gardiner case, sent a communication to the Court this morning, stating that after mature deliberation and a full interchange of sentiment, they found it impossible to agree, and asking that some arrangement be entered into between the counsel, and that they might be discharged. The counsel in view of the necessity of trying the case over again, if a verdict was not rendered, were unwilling to come to any agreement, and the Court declined to discharge the Jury.

Cape Fear Bank.—We learn that on Wednesday last, James G. Burr Esq., was elected Discount Clerk in the Cape Fear Bank, in place of Thomas Hardin, Esq., resigned. We do not know exactly when this arrangement takes effect. The appointment is unquestionably a good one, and will give general satisfaction.—*Journal.*

DIED,

In this town, on the 25th instant, SARAH ELLEN, daughter of A. F. Page, formerly of Wake county, aged 2 years 11 months. Also, on the 28th, JOHN SAMUEL, son of John S. Babotean, aged 5 years 5 months.

In Raleigh, on Monday morning, 23d inst., FABIUS, infant son of Dr. Wm. G. and Mrs. Adelaide Hill, aged 16 months.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—May 30.

BACON—	9	a 10	MOLASSES—		
BEESWAX—	24	a 25	Cuba	23	a 25
CANDLES—E. F.	15	a	New Orleans,	37½	a 40
Adamantine	20	a 35	NAILS—	6	a
Sperm	50	a	OILS—Linseed,	80	a
COFFEE—Rio,	11	a 11½	Tanners',	60	a 70
Laguira,	11½	a	SALT—		
St. Domingo,	9	a 10	Liv'p. (sack,)	1 50	a 1 60
COTTON—			Alum, (bu.)	30	a 32
Strictly prime,	9¾	a 10	SEED—		
Prime,	9¼	a 9¾	Flaxseed,	1 00	a
Fair,	9	a	Clover, per lb.	12½	a 15
COTTON BAGGING—			SHOT—		
Gunny,	14	a 16	Com., pr. bag,	2 00	a
Dundee,	13	a 15	Buck,	2 25	a
Burlaps,	10	a 12	SPIRITS—		
COTTON YARNS—			Peach Brandy,		a
No. 5 to 10,		17	Apple "	45	a 50
DOMESTIC GOODS—			N. C. Whiskey,	30	a 32
Bro. Sheetings,	7½	a 8	Northern "		a
Osnaburgs,	9½	a 10	N. E. Rum,	40	a
FEATHERS—	35	a 37	Jamaica Rum,	$2	a 2 50
FLOUR—			Fr. Brandy,	$2	a 3 00
Superfine,	4 70	a 4 75	American Gin,	30	a 40
Fine,	4 50	a	Holland Gin,	1 50	a 2 00
Scratched,	4 25	a	SUGAR—		
GRAIN—			Loaf,	10	a 11
Corn,	62½	a 65	Crushed,	9¼	a 10½
Wheat,	75	a 80	St. Croix,	9	a
Oats,	36	a 40	Porto Rico,	7	a 9
Peas,	70	a 75	New Orleans,	6	a 8
Rye,	65	a 70	TALLOW—	7	a 8
HIDES—Dry,	7	a 8	TOBACCO—		
Green,	3	a	Leaf,	2	a 3½
IRON—			Manufactured,	8	a 15
Swedes, co. bar,	5	a	WHITE LEAD—$2½	a 3 00	
Ditto, wide,	6	a	WINDOW GLASS—		
English,	4	a	8 x 10,	2½	a 2½
LARD—	10	a 11	10 x 12,	2¾	a
LEAD—	8½	a 9	WOOL—	23	a 24

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon remains steady.

Cotton.—During the last week there has been but very little offered. The better grades are in demand for home use. Several Factories of the interior have orders here that cannot be filled. The cold dry weather is probably the cause of withholding it from the market. Higher figures than quotations could be obtained, if there was any on the market of fine grade.

Flour.—Prices steady, receipts very large for the season.

Corn firm and steady.

Wool.—We advance our figures to correspond with sales.

Spirits Turpentine.—No sales to report.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Turpentine has materially declined; Virgin 3 05, Yellow 2 80. Spirits 37. Tar 2 20. Corn 57½ to 60.—Bacon sells from store at 11 hog round, hams 12½.—Lard 10 to 11. Lumber—Sales of two rafts flooring at $14. Timber—Sales of a few rafts at 5 50, 6 25, and 12 50.

At New York, cotton has advanced ¼. Sales of 20,000 bales on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday last. Southern Flour firm at 4 94 to 5 12. We learn, by telegraph, that Spirits Turpentine is drooping—sales at 44 cts. and under. Cotton very firm.

At New Orleans, Middling cotton 10¼. Large sales and market brisk, in consequence of Europa's news, &c.

At Charleston, cotton 7 to 11.

Total receipts, 3,103,688 against 2,852,988 bales last year. Increase 250,700 bales.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

May 25—Brig Aurora from Baltimore; Schr Lamartine from New York. 26—Schr Wm B Jenkins from Georgetown.

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THIS Institution will commence its second Session on the second Monday in July next. Every branch of female education is taught in the Institute, and the present number of Scholars warrants the belief that no School in our country furnishes greater facilities for imparting knowledge.

The expenses per annum will not exceed $124 for the most advanced literary course, and with the usual number of extras the necessary expenses per year will not exceed $170.

Board per month in the Institute $9; good Board may be had in the private families of the village much cheaper.

Tuition for all English branches, per Session of 21 weeks, primary course $10; all branches in the 1st and 2d Classes $12; Junior and Senior Classes $15.

For particulars the public is referred to our Circulars, which can be had by addressing the Secretary or the Principal.

H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y of Board of Trustees.

Clinton, May 26, 1853. 98⁴tf

The Spirit of the Age and Wilmington Journal (weekly) will publish till forbid—changing to suit commencements of Sessions on 2d Monday in January and July. Forward acc'ts at end of each year to H. A. Bizzell, Secretary.

MIDDLETON ACADEMY.

THE Fourth Session of this Institution will commence on Tuesday the 5th day of July next, under the charge of Mr. Sam'l H. Wiley, with an Assistant for the English classes.

The character which Mr. Wiley has acquired as a Teacher, is a sufficient guarantee to the public of the efficiency and thoroughness of instruction in this school.

The location (midway between Cedar Falls and Franklinsville Factories,) is remarkably healthy. The community is a moral one, and temptations to irregular and dissolute habits scarcely exist.

Young men can be prepared here for the Junior Class in the University.

TUITION.

Classics—per session of five months,	$15 00
Higher branches of Mathematics, where the Classics are not taught,	10 00
English branches,	7 50
Primary studies,	5 00

Board, including beds, fires and washing, can be had in good families at $6 per month.

H. B. ELLIOTT, Pres't B'd Trustees.

P. S. All communications in relation to this School, addressed to the undersigned at Cedar Falls, N. C., will be promptly attended to. H. B. ELLIOTT.

May 25, 1853. 98³tpd

Greensboro' Patriot three insertions.

The Stockholders in the Fayetteville Ice Company

are requested to meet in the Town Hall on Thursday next, June 2d, at half-past 5 o'clock P. M. A full attendance will be necessary, as there will be business of importance to the Company before the meeting. By order of the President.

WM. G. MATTHEWS, Sec'y.

May 30, 1853. 1t

VALUABLE Cape Fear Plantation

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber having determined to remove to Columbus county, offers for sale that valuable Plantation on which he now resides, situated on the waters of the Cape Fear River and Baker's Creek, five miles above Elizabethtown, containing 193 acres of Land, well adapted to the growth of corn, oats, wheat, rye, potatoes, &c. It has on it a first rate mill site, a beautiful young orchard of nearly 700 choice Apple trees, a number of Scuppernong Grape vines, which for the last five or six years have been very profitable; a comfortable dwelling house and the necessary out buildings, new and of superior style.

Also, 485 acres of pine land, situated about two miles back of the River place, on which are now cut 14,000 Turpentine boxes, 6000 of which are new.

The above Plantation offers inducements to persons desiring a comfortable situation, which are seldom found. A. J. TROY.

Bladen county, May 28, 1853. 98³tf

NEW BOOKS.

COLLIER'S Notes and Emendations to the text of Shakspeare's Plays; Dr. Birch and his Young Friends, by W. M. Thackeray; Tales of the Countess D'Arbourville; Robin Hood and Captain Kidd; &c.

American Architect, by J. W. Ritch; American House Carpenter; &c.

E. J. HALE & SON.

May 30, 1853.

Putnam's and Harper's Magazines,

for June. Just received. E. J. HALE & SON.

May 30.

CONGRESS WATER,

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE by J. N. SMITH, Green St.

May 30, 1853. 98⁴t

Just Received and for Sale,

25 BARRELS prime SUGAR.
10 bags good Rio Coffee.
5000 lbs. N. C. Bacon.

BENBOW, KYLE & CO.

May 30, 1853. 98tf

On Consignment.

11 HHDS. BACON. For sale by C. E. LEETE.

May 30, 1853. 1t

The Largest Carriage Factory in the South!

A. A. McKETHAN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has built up large substantial Brick Buildings at his Old Stand, expressly for manufacturing Carriages. Thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last 21 years, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a desire to give satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He warrants his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen in each branch of the business. His work will compare favorably with any made in the United States, for neatness and durability.

He is determined to sell and do any work in his line on as good terms as any work done elsewhere that is as well done. He now has on hand, FINISHED, the LARGEST STOCK of

Carriages, Barouches, Rockaways, and Buggies,

Ever offered in this place, and a very large stock of work nearly finished, which will be finished daily. All of which will be sold very low for CASH, or on short time to punctual customers. ☞ He has on hand more than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY Vehicles finished and in course of construction.

☞ All work made by him is warranted 12 months with fair usage, and should it fail by bad workmanship or material will be repaired free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Repairing executed at short notice and on very reasonable terms.

May 28, 1853. 98tf

NOTICE.

THOSE who are indebted to me by Note or Account will please settle the same. And all debts due me prior to the 1st of Jan'y 1853, MUST be settled, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

A. A. McKETHAN.

May 30, 1853. 98tf

WANTED,

A LOT of WALNUT LUMBER, ¾ in., 1 in., and 1¼ in. thick. Seasoned Lumber preferred.

Inquire at this Office.

May 23, 1853. 97-3t

NOTES LOST.

ON the 30th of April I lost my Pocket Book containing a small number of Notes, viz: One on Yancey B. Howell, one on Wm. B. Jordan, one on W. G. Bennett, one on Aaron Wright, one on Young Davis, one on D. C. McIntyre.

The public are cautioned against trading for any of the above Notes, as I have made arrangements for collecting them myself. A liberal reward will be paid to any person finding the same.

SAMUEL USHER.

Macedonia, Montgomery county, N. C.

May 23, 1853. 98³tf

NOTICE.

FOUND, a Wallet Pocket Book, containing money, which the owner can have by describing, and applying to JAMES JONES.

May 26, 1853. 98⁴t

LOST OR MISLAID,

AT or near Lumberton, on Tuesday evening, May 24th, a large sheep skin pocket book, in which was a small amount of money. Also, the following notes: one note on Malcom McPhaul for $50, dated January 2, 1852. One on David Bramble for about $12, date not recollected. One on A. Dallas for $70, dated sometime in the year 1845.

The above notes were all made payable to Jennet McArthur. The pocket book contained other papers of no service to any one but myself. The public are cautioned against trading for said notes; and the makers are notified to pay them to no one but myself.

The finder will be liberally rewarded if I am placed in possession of said pocket book and contents, &c.

ALEXANDER DALLAS.

Randalsville, May 28, 1853. 98⁴2t

RANGER'S NOTICE.

TAKEN up, by N. A. McLean, at his residence on the Camden stage road, near Randalsville, Robeson county, a bright bay mule, and entered this day as a stray. Said mule has her mane and tail cut short, is quite thin in flesh, and has marks of the gear in different places. It has been appraised and valued by three freeholders at forty five dollars.

The owner is hereby notified where to find his property. DANIEL McARTHUR,

Ranger of Robeson Co.

May 28, 1853. 1t

RANGER'S NOTICE.

TAKEN up by Samuel McIntosh, at his residence seven miles West of Carthage, and entered as a stray on the 20th inst., a light bay horse MULE. Said mule has been viewed and appraised at the sum of fifty dollars; has marks of gear; shoe on the left fore foot; tip end of the left ear cut off; marked on the body, back of the arms, supposed to be done by the girth; roached mane and tail. Said mule is supposed to be fifteen years old. The owner of said mule is hereby notified where to find his property.

A. H. McNEILL, Ranger of Moore county.

May 25, 1853. 98⁴2t

NEGROES FOR SALE.

IN pursuance to a decree of the Court of Equity, for Bladen Superior Court, Spring Term, 1853, I will sell at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Monday the 6th of June next, one likely Negro Woman about 18 years old, named Catharine, and her child:—said Negroes belonging to Elizabeth Ann McMillan. Terms of sale cash. DAVID LEWIS,

Commissioner and Trustee.

May 30, 1853. 1tpd

SUPERIOR COURT CLERK.

WE ARE authorised to announce JAMES W. STRANGE, Esq. as a Candidate for the Office of Clerk of the SUPERIOR COURT of Cumberland County, at the Election in August next.

March 28, 1853. 81-te

SUPERIOR COURT CLERK.

☞ We are authorised to announce JESSE T. WARDEN as a Candidate for the Office of CLERK of the SUPERIOR COURT of Cumberland County, at the next Election.

March 28, 1853. 81-te

Fire and Life Insurance.

Are your Houses or Stock in Trade Insured?

Is your own life Insured for the benefit of surviving wife and children?

Have you any Insurance upon the life of your slaves?

THE undersigned is Agent for the *Greensboro' Mutual Fire Insurance Co.*, and the *Greensboro' Mutual Life Insurance and Trust Co.*

The *Fire Co.* will take risks on as favorable terms as any other responsible Co. This Co. is managed by competent officers,—has the larger portion of its risks detached, and is doing a very successful business.

The *Life Co.* has a liberal charter, and offers to those wishing to secure something to wife and children after death, a most favorable opportunity. The insured participate in all the profits of the Co., both in the Insurance and Trust Departments.

Slaves Insured on reasonable terms.

Full explanations given to all who wish Insurance.

Persons in the country wishing Insurance, will please address the undersigned by letter.

JNO. M. ROSE, Agent, &c.

Fayetteville, May 24, 1853. 97-3m

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have entered into a copartnership under the name and style of Troy & Marsh, for the prosecution of a General Mercantile business. Location the same as formerly occupied by Messrs. H. L. Myrover & Co., foot of Hay Mount.

J. B. TROY, JR.
J. F. MARSH.

May 23, 1853. 97tf

CEDAR FALLS Cotton Yarn and Sheetings, for sale at Factory prices, by TROY & MARSH.

May 30, 1853. 98tf

WE HAVE ON HAND

10 Hhds. Sugars,
5 Bbls. Granulated do.
15 Bags Rio Coffee,
5 " Maricaibo do.
Bagging and Rope,
Swedes and English Iron,
Window Glass, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12,

—ALSO—

Loaf and Crushed Sugars,
Bar and Fancy Soap,
40 Bbls. No. 1 Herrings,

Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Snuff, Indigo, Madder, Spanish Brown, Saltpetre, Saleratus, Mace, Cloves, Yeast Powders, Nutmegs, Adamantine and Tallow Candles—with a general assortment of Provisions, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glassware.

We offer the above goods at low prices for cash, good paper, or produce.

TROY & MARSH.

May 23, 1853. 97tf

HERE IS YOUR REMEDY!

Holloway's Ointment.

A TUMOR IN THE NECK CURED BY HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Thomas Marlow, residing on the Welsh Back, Bristol, had been in ill health for years, and always complained of a soreness in the neck; he was seen by several medical gentlemen, but none were successful in affording him the least relief; however, after some time a large tumor formed under his left ear, from which he suffered intensely, and tried remedy after remedy without obtaining any benefit, until he made use of Holloway's Ointment and Pills, and these wonderful medicines soon reduced the tumor, and effectually cured it, and he is now in the enjoyment of the most robust health.

Sold by the Proprietor, 244 Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by all respectable vendors of Patent Medicines throughout the British Empire, and by those of the United States, in pots and boxes, at 37½ cents, 87 cents, and $1 50 each, wholesale by the principal Drug houses in the Union, and by Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS, New York, and Mr. J. HORSLY, 84 Maiden Lane, New York.

There is very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients are affixed to each pot or box.

Wholesale by S. & T. A. EVANS Wilmington, N. C.

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C.

BACON! BACON!! BACON!!!

10,000 lbs. North Carolina Bacon.
20,000 lbs. Western Sides and Shoulders.
For sale by
G. W. WILLIAMS & CO.
May 12, 1853. 93tf

To Turpentine Distillers.

STRAINER WIRE, of the best quality, for sale by
C. W. ANDREWS.
Market Square.
May 11, 1853. 93tf

FOR SALE OR RENT,

THAT pleasant Summer Residence, known as the Hooper place, 2½ miles from town.
J. CARMON.
May 11, 1853. 93-6w

"The Church of Rome, or the Babylon of the Apocalypse,"—three Lectures by Rev. Dr. Wells south, with an introduction by Rev. Jarvis Buxton, of North Carolina. Just received by
E. J. HALE & SON.
May 12, 1853.

NEW BOOKS.

THE Youth of Shakspeare: the Secret Passion: Shakspeare and his Friends—50 cents each.—Bickersteth's Devotional Guide: Janeway's Anxious Enquirer: Matthew Henry on Prayer: Gisborne's Communicant's Companion: Little Choice Works: Mason on Self-Knowledge: Cobbin's Scripture Promises: Abbott's Corner Stone: &c. Also, further supplies of Mc Navel, by Bulwer: Villette, by the Author of Jane Eyre: Beatrice, by Cathcart's Miriam: Barker's Wallet: School Books: &c.
Just received.
May 10. E. J. HALE & SON.

EMMONS'S REPORT.

PROFESSOR EMMONS'S REPORT on his Geological Survey of North Carolina. A few yet remaining. Price 75 cents.
The Miner's Guide and Metallurgists Directory, by J. W. Orton.
E. J. HALE & SON.
May 11.

NEW GOODS.

W. F. MOORE

HAS RECEIVED a large Stock of SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS,

—CONSISTING OF—

Ladies' Fine Dresses and Dress Trimmings, Bonnets, Shoes, &c.,

To which he would call the attention of the Ladies in Town and Country.

—ALSO—

A superior lot of Readymade Clothing, Hats, Boots, Gaiters and Shoes, for Gentlemen.

March 25, 1853. 79tf

NEW FIRM & NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers are now receiving from New York, a large and general assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE,

Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes,

Among which are:

Coffee, Sugar, Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, Nails, Window Glass, Swedes and English Iron, Sack and Alum Salt, Imperial and Black Teas, Pepper, Alspice, Ginger, Powder, Shot, Bar Lead, Bar and Fancy Soaps.

Together with a great variety of other articles, to which they invite the attention of the public, and which they are determined to sell as low for Cash, or on time to those who pay promptly, as any house in the South-country.

Produce of all kinds, at the highest market prices, taken in exchange for Goods.

McLEAN & JONES.
Summerville, N. C., Dec. 8, 1852. 47tf

LARD AND BACON,
At
Feby 17, 1853. J. & T. WADDILL'S 70tf

MEDICINE!

SAML J. HINSDALE,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist,
OFFERS FOR SALE,

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,

Of the best quality, at low prices. Physicians are invited to call.
Particular attention paid to orders and to packing.
SAML J. HINSDALE.
May 10, 1853. 94-1m

EDWIN GLOVER,

At the Sign of the Large Watch, Bay Street,
HIS OLD STAND.

Has just received his FALL STOCK OF GOODS, consisting of

Watches, Jewelry,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE, AND MILITARY GOODS.

AMONG his assortment may be found Watches of all kinds, from $8 to $125; gold Fob, Guard and Vest Chains; gold Seals and Keys; Silver Fob and Guard Chains and Keys; Breast pins; Earrings and Finger-rings; a fine stock; Cuff pins; Bracelets; gold and silver Spectacles, Thimbles and Pencils; gold Lockets; Colts and Allen's Revolvers; Chess men; Accordeons; Silver Spoons; Silver Cups, &c.; Military Goods of all kinds; a fine lot of Clocks, and almost everything called for in his line, which will be sold cheap for Cash, or on short time to those that will pay their bills when presented.

☞ Watches and Jewelry repaired as usual.

☞ Gold and Silver taken in exchange.

☞ All those indebted by Note or Book account, will please call by the 1st of November.

Fayetteville, Oct. 1, 1852. 31-tf

SADDLERS' AND COACH-MAKERS'
HARDWARE, &c.

THOMAS MACKENZIE & SONS,

No. 222 Baltimore St., Baltimore.

IMPORTERS and Dealers in Hog Skins, Saddle Trees, English Bevels and Reins, Girth Webs, Stirrups, Hames, Butts, &c., Springs, Axles of all kinds, Coach Lace, BENT FELLOES, Hubs, Spokes, Carriage and Tire Bolts, Patent Canvass, Carpetting, and every article connected with either branch of the business, which we are prepared to offer to punctual customers on as good terms as any other house in the United States.

Agents for the sale of Pope's Self-Adjusting PADS and Spencer's GIG TREES.

☞ Orders promptly attended to.

Address
THOMAS MACKENZIE & SONS,
No. 222 Baltimore Street,
BALTIMORE.
1-6m

ROCKFISH SHEETINGS,

BY the bale or half bale, for sale by
C. T. HAIGH & SON.
July 13, 1852. 8tf

STORAGE.

WE have commodious brick Warehouses in the rear of our Store, in which we store cotton and other produce.
D. & W. McLAURIN.
Nov. 1, 1851. 37-tf

RAGS! RAGS!!

300,000 LBS. RAGS WANTED, for which the highest market price will be paid by
BENBOW, KYLE & CO.,
Agents for the Manteo Paper Mill,
Raleigh, N. C.
Fayetteville, March 21, 1853. 78-6m

PIANOS FOR SALE.

THREE very good second-hand Pianos for sale. Apply to
June 1, 1853. L. E. WHITAKER. 56tf

FAYETTEVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS Company is now organised and prepared to receive applications for Insurance, on as favorable terms as other Companies.

DIRECTORS:

HENRY LILLY.	AVON E. HALL.
H. L. MYROVER.	J. G. SHEPHERD.
THOS. S. LUTTERLOH.	WM. WARDEN.
JOHN H. COOK.	S. T. HAWLEY.
D. A. RAY.	JOHN D. WILLIAMS.
A. A. McKETHAN.	C. BENBOW.
GEO. McNEILL.	WM. McLAURIN.
NATHAN A. STEDMAN.	WM. McINTYRE.
JAMES KYLE.	

OFFICERS:

GEO. McNEILL, President.
H. L. MYROVER, Vice President.
J. G. SHEPHERD, Attorney.
C. A. McMILLAN, Secretary.

GEO. McNEILL,
JOHN H. COOK, } Executive Committee.
JAS. KYLE,

The plan of MUTUAL INSURANCE must commend itself to our community, for it can be demonstrated that we have saved within the last six years upwards of $30,000 by insurance in the North Carolina Mutual Company: that is, we should have paid to have kept the same insurance in the foreign joint stock companies that sum more than we have actually paid; and yet the North Carolina Mutual Company has received between $5000 and $6000 more from our community than it has paid out for losses here,—showing that we are favorably situated, as compared with other places in the State, for Insurance.

Our Company has gone into operation favorably, having the day we organised applications to the amount of $110,000, and the Company is now placed upon a firm footing.

Any Director, authorised Agent, or Secretary, may receive Applications, but they will not be binding until approved by the Executive Committee or the Board.

☞ WM. L. McGARY, Esq., is appointed General Agent of the Company. We invite applications.

GEO. McNEILL, Pres't.
C. A. McMILLAN, Sec'y.
Feby 7, 1853. 66tf

GREENSBOROUGH

Mutual Life Insurance & Trust Com'y.

THIS Company, as its name indicates, is upon the *mutual principle*, and embraces two distinct departments, to-wit: Life Insurance and Trust departments. This attractive combination offers to Policy holders double the ordinary security, without destroying their right to a full participation in the entire profits of the Company. Premiums will be received, in cash, either annually, semi-annually, or quarterly, as may be agreed upon at the time the Policy is issued.

In the TRUST DEPARTMENT, or Deposit System, the payments made to the Company are entirely optional with the Depositor, as regards the amount and the time at which they are made. A party may pay in as much or as little, (not less than one dollar,) and as often, as may be convenient for him, without any obligation upon him to continue his payments, and may withdraw them at his pleasure.

So that, on the plan of this Company, there is created at one and the same time an assurance *payable at a future fixed period, or sooner*, and a provision for present use.

☞ See Pamphlets furnished by the Company.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.

Directors—Ralph Gorrell, Lyndon Swaim, John A. Gilmer, D. F. Caldwell, Richd Greene, David McLean, Richard Sterling, John M. Logan, D. P. Weir, E. W. Ogburn, Robert M. Sloan, Robert P. Dick, Henry B. Elliott.

President—Ralph Gorrell.
Vice President—Lyndon Swaim.
Secretary and Treasurer—D. P. Weir.
Attorney—John A. Gilmer.
Examining Physician—Edwin Watson, M. D.
Consulting Physicians—D. C. Mebane, M. D.; J. L. Cole, M. D.; D. P. Weir, M. D.
General Agent—William H. Cumming.

☞ Any information relative to the Company may be had by addressing John M. Rose, Agent at Fayetteville, or
D. P. WEIR,
Secretary and Treasurer.
July 25, 1853. 66tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers have received,
30 Bags Rio Coffee,
5 do. Java do.,
5 Hhds. N. O. and Muse. Sugar,
10 Boxes superior assorted Candy.

DAILY EXPECTED.

2 CASKS Pallick Ale,
Also, a handsome addition to our stock of China, Crockery, Glassware, &c.
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
March 16, 1853. 77-tf

R. MITCHELL,
Aug's Row, Gillespie Street,

ALWAYS has on hand, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, bacon and lard, flour, coffee, sugar, teas, molasses, rice, pepper, spice, ginger, tobacco, snuff, matches, meal, corn, Irish potatoes, dry codfish, dried beef, nos. 1 and 2 mackerel, 1 and 2 Herrings, no. 3 same, mess pork, buckwheat flour, candles, soap, whiskey, brandy, rum, gin, wine of various kinds—all of which have been bought for cash, and will be sold low for the same. Thankful for past favors, he hopes by a strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.
March 16, 1853. 78-3mpd

POTASH.

Yeast Powders,	Hops.
Soda,	Cream Tartar,
Spices,	Extracts, for flavoring,
Indigo,	Madder,
Spanish Brown,	Bath Brick,
Soaps, &c.	For sale by

J. N. SMITH, Green St.
Jan'y 31, 1853. 64tf

AT THE RED SIGN.
McDonald & McMaster

HAVE just received a full and complete stock of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c., to which they would invite the attention of the citizens and surrounding country. They will sell low for CASH, or on time to punctual customers. They purchased their Goods for cash, and this will enable them to sell low. They have facilities that many houses have not; they have agents established in Baltimore and New York, who always advise them of any change in articles in their line, and who purchase only when bargains are to be had. We keep always on hand a splendid assortment of foreign and domestic Liquors; Loaf, Crushed and Brown Sugars; Rio, Java and Laguira Coffees; Green, Hyson and Black Teas; New Orleans and Cuba Molasses; Table and Sack Salt; Bacon, Lard, Mess Pork, Mess Beef, Smoked Beef, Dryed Venison; No. 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel; Butter, Cheese, Flour, Meal, Corn, Oats, Tobacco, Candles, Copperas, Saleratus, Indigo, Madder, Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cinamon, Epsom Salts, Saltpetre, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, and Glassware, and a variety of other goods.

They take this method of thanking the community and their country friends for the very liberal patronage bestowed on them; and intend, by selling goods LOW, to increase their former trade—always keeping in view that a nimble sixpence is worth a slow shilling.

Yellow Building, between the Market House and the Bank of the State, Gillespie Street, Fayetteville, N. C.
March 21, 1853. 78tf

$100 REWARD

WILL be paid for the apprehension and confinement in jail of a man by the name of ALEXANDER BROWN. He is about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, rather stout built, weighs about 165 or 170 lbs., has light colored hair, rather inclined to red, dark eyes, and is somewhat freckled in the face. He is very polite in speaking. He killed a negro boy of mine last night.
CAMERON WRIGHT.
Springfield, Richmond Co., Jan. 20, 1853. 61tf

HOTEL.

THE subscriber having purchased the Hotel situated on the South-East corner of Court House Square, and lately known as Stuart's Hotel, would inform the public that he is now ready to accommodate boarders by the day, week or month. Having made considerable outlay in furnishing and refitting the Establishment, he hopes to be able to give satisfaction to all who patronize him. His Table shall be furnished with the best the market affords, his Bar with the best of Liquors, and his Stable with a plenty of good provender and faithful Ostlers.
J. A. GILCHRIST.
June 26, 1852. 3-tf

SUMMERVILLE HOTEL.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Summerville, the vicinity, and the public generally, that she has opened a

House of Entertainment,

where she will be pleased to accommodate all who may call on her. The Village is pleasant and healthful, her house large and commodious. No pains will be spared to render agreeable and comfortable any who may favor her with a call.

She is also prepared to accomodate with Board from 15 to 20 Students. Price of Board $8 per month.
E. BAILEY.
Summerville, N. C., June 13, 1852. 1-tf

FISH, FISH, FISH.

JUST received and for sale, Mackerel, Herring and Mullets. Also, Codfish and No. 1 Mackerel and Salmon in kits. 10 hhds. new crop Molasses, by
W. H. CARVER.
March 4, 1853. 74tf

ROBESON LANDS FOR SALE.

THE subscribers having purchased the entire interest of Thomas J. Curtis, Esq. in the lands lately owned by him in the county of Robeson, now offer for sale about 40,000 acres in quantity and on terms favorable to purchasers. Most of this Land is well adapted to the Timber and Turpentine business. Persons wishing to purchase can call on either of the subscribers. All persons are hereby warned not to trespass on any of these Lands, as the law will be strictly enforced against offenders.
JOSEPH THOMPSON.
ROBERT S. FRENCH.
March 1, 1853. 73-3m

WM. H. McRARY,
Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Particular attention will be paid to selling and shipping Naval Stores and Produce, and also to the Forwarding of Goods.

Merchants who consign their Goods to him can rely on their being forwarded by first boat after they are discharged from vessel.

REFERENCES:
F. Fries, E. A. Vogler & Co., Salem, N. C.
T. M. Young, Mocksville.
Hunt & Adderton, Lexington.
John D. Brown, Salisbury.
J. H. & J. Martine, Fayetteville.
Jan'y 20, 1853. 62tf

W. H. McKAY,
Wholesale and Retail Grocer,
General Commission & Forwarding Merchant,
South Water street, 6 doors below Market,
Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Particular attention paid to the sale of all kinds of Country Produce. Liberal cash advances made on consignments.

Reference:
John D. Starr, Esq., Pres't of the Bank of Fayetteville,
Wm. G. Broadfoot, Cash'r, do,
Elijah Fuller, Esq., } Fayetteville.
Messrs. Cook & Taylor,
" Cook & Johnson,
L. C. Hubbard & Co., Clinton, Sampson county.
Thomas J. Morisey, Esq., Lumberton, Robeson.
J. E. Brown, Esq., Westbrooks, Bladen.
Oct. 8, 1852. 33Ypd

PAINTS, OIL, &c.

1000 LBS PURE WHITE LEAD,
20 bbls. Blake's Fire-proof Paint,
Linseed Oil,
Train "
Vegetable or Rosin Oil,
Chrome Yellow,
" Green, (in Oil,)
Paris " "
Putty and Putty Knives,
Copal Varnish,
Black Leather Varnish,
Brown Japan " &c.

For sale Low by
J. N. SMITH.
Jan'y 24, 1853. 62tf

NEW BAKERY.

THE Subscriber has established a Bakery on Bow Street, on the lot two doors East of Duncan McNeill's Cabinet Shop. He is prepared to furnish Families, Boats, and the public generally, with Bread, Biscuit, and Cakes of various kinds, of the best quality, as he has procured the services of one of the best Bakers in the State. Prices reasonable. Give me a call.
CHAS BANKS.
Fayetteville, Dec. 28, 1852. 55-tf

HOTEL FOR SALE.

THE Hotel at present occupied by John Harman, formerly known as the Planters' Hotel, near the foot of Hay Mount, Fayetteville, is offered for sale; and possession can be had whenever desired. The House is large and commodious, has been thoroughly repaired within the last twelve months, and is now, together with all the necessary out buildings, in complete and handsome order. It now enjoys a large share of the local and transient custom, which, in the hands of a competent tenant, must be greatly increased by the existing Plank Roads and contemplated Rail Road, (the Depot of which will probably not be far from this House.) These considerations make it a very desirable property to any one wishing to engage in the Hotel business, or to a capitalist desirous to make an investment in property increasing in value.

The terms will be made accomodating.
N. A. STEDMAN.
W. T. HORNE.
Fayetteville, N. C. March 8, 1853. 75-tf

GRIST Mill Spindler Balance Irons and Drivers, Inks and Gudgeons, Hotchkiss Water Wheels, Racks and Rollers, kept constantly on hand, and for sale. We also make Gearing and Shafting for Wheat, Corn, Saw Mills and Factories. Steam Engines of any power repaired. Grate Bars and Furnace Fronts kept on hand. We wish to make additions to our machinery and tools; to enable us to do this, those indebted by note or account will please come forward and settle.
HALL & BOLLINGER.
March 12, 1853. 76tf

NOTICE.

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, about the 15th of July, 1851, his negro girl Sarah. Said negro is about 16 years of age, black, with large white eyes, large limbs, weighs about 130 pounds.

Said girl is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of Mr. Isaac Wright's or Gen. McKay's, in Bladen county. The above reward will be paid for her delivery to me, or her confinement in any jail in the State of North Carolina. WM. G. BUTLER.
Clinton, N. C., March 14, 1853. 77tf

MOLASSES.

40 HHDS.,—superior quality.
—ALSO—
Coffee, Sugar, Iron, &c., for sale CHEAP, by
PETER P. JOHNSON.
March 16. 77-tf

ANDREWS & JESUP,

No. 70, PINE Street, NEW YORK.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS
FOR THE SALE OF ALL KINDS OF
COTTON AND WOOLLEN MACHINERY AND
"Manufacturer's Articles"
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Comprising Belting, Card Clothing, Bobbins, Shuttles, Pickers, Roller Skins, Roller Cloth, Oils, &c.
Dec. 16, 1852. 52-1y

Dr. T. D. HAIGH,

HAS taken an Office on Hay Street, West of the Hotel Buildings.
July 14, 1852. 4-Y

DR. T. C. HALL

HAS removed to the well-known stand of the Drs. Robinson, corner of Green and Bow streets.
April 21, 1853. 87tf

R. M. ORRELL,
FORWARDING COMMISSION MERCHANT AT
Fayetteville, N. C.
March 10, 1851. 62-tf

W. WHITEHEAD,
WITH
RAYNER & GILMORE,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
154 Water Street,
NEW YORK.
Customary advances on Naval Stores, &c.
March 5, 1853. 74-tf

JOSEPH BAKER, JR.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law office on Green street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.
March 23, 1853. 79tf

JOHN A. RICHARDSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILL (after June next,) attend the Courts of Anson, Richmond, Robeson, Bladen, and Columbus Counties.
Address, Elizabethtown, Bladen County, N. C.
March 7. 74-6m

CHARLES BANKS,
CONFECTIONER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, &c.
GREEN STREET,
Fayetteville, N. C.
March 1, 1853. 73tf

W. H. CARVER,
DEALER IN
Dry Goods, Groceries, and Provisions,
3d door from N. E. corner Market Square, next to D. Gee's Hat Store, Green street,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
☞ All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods.
Feb'y 5, 1853. 66Y

M. HUTSON,
HOUSE PAINTER,
Fayetteville, N. C.
March 29, 1853. 81-Y

WORTH & ELLIOTT,
(SUCCESSORS TO J. D. WILLIAMS,)
FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
(OLD STAND OF HALL & JOHNSON.)

[J. A. WORTH. [W. P. ELLIOTT.
February 16, 1853. 69y

STARR & WILLIAMS,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,
HAY STREET,
Fayetteville, N. C.
[J. B. STARR. [J. M. WILLIAMS.
April 28, 1852. 86tf

H. L. HOLMES,
Attorney at Law, Wilmington, N. C.

OFFICE on corner of Front and Princess streets, under Journal office.
Dec. 12. 48-tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,
COMMISSION
AND
FORWARDING MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.
Feb. 12, 1853. 67y

WILKINSON & ESLER,
DEALERS IN
Confectionary, Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Tobacco, and Snuff,
AND IMPORTERS OF
SUPERIOR HAVANA CIGARS,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Market St., Wilmington, N. C.
Aug. 7, 1851. 11tf

MALLETT & PAULMIER,
Grocers and Commission Merchants,
135 Front Street,
NEW YORK.
[P. MALLETT. [J. PAULMIER.
August 16, 1852. 18tf

T. C. WORTH,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Feb. 1, 1853. 60tf

MURRAY & GRANT,
Wholesale Grocer and Commission Merchants,
Wilmington, N. C.
April 20, 1853. 88-3m

A. J. & J. T. JONES,
General Agents & Commission Merchants,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Particular attention given to the sale of Timber, Lumber, and Naval Stores. Liberal cash advances on consignments. 43tf

N. B. STARBUCK,
Troy, New York,
IRON FOUNDER AND MACHINIST,
Manufacturer of Steam Mills and Boilers, Mill Gearing of all kinds, Ploughs, &c.

THE undersigned, as the Agent of the above Establishment, will order any articles which may be wanted, on application to him.

The Steam Mills manufactured by Mr. Starbuck have been tested, and are highly approved on the Plank Roads about Fayetteville.
EDW'D LEE WINSLOW.
Fayetteville, Sept. 4, 1851. 20tf

THE undersigned, having purchased Mr. Thos. S. Lutterloh's Distillery and Cooper-shops, have entered into Copartnership under the name of McLaurin & Strange, for the purpose of carrying on the Distillery of Turpentine, and the manufacture of Spirit Barrels.
D. McLAURIN.
WM. McLAURIN.
JAS. W. STRANGE.
Feb'y 18, 1853. 70tf

MUSIC.

L. F. WHITAKER, formerly Professor of Music in Carolina College, would respectfully announce that he has located in Fayetteville for the purpose of teaching Music. He would be very happy to receive the names of those who wish their daughters instructed in this delighful branch of female literature. He may be found at Mrs. Bayne's residence. Vocal Music taught in connection with instructions on the Piano, *gratis*.
Terms $15 per Quarter.
Pianos tuned and repaired on very accommodating terms.
Dec. 7, 1852.—50tf

FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES.

Great Reduction in Price.

EGENTON, MORRIS & CO.

CONTINUE to make to order, and keep constantly on hand

French Burr Millstones

Of all dimensions, warranted to be of best quality, being made from Burr blocks selected by them from the best quarries in France. They keep for sale

Cologne, Cocalica and Esopus Millstones; Burr Blocks, Bolting Cloth, Screen Wire, Calcined Plaster, Hydraulic Cement, &c.

Orders from any part of the country promptly attended to.
R. M. ORRELL,
Agent at Fayetteville, N. C.
March 11, 1853. 76tf

Spring, 1853.

JAMES KYLE

IS now receiving a large and general assortment of **DRY GOODS,** all of which have been purchased for CASH by the Package. Country Merchants and others will find it to their interest to examine the Stock.
March 12, 1853. 76tf

1853.

SPRING GOODS.

WE are now receiving our SPRING GOODS, (a larger stock than any former one,) consisting of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

In addition to the above, we have added to our stock a large and well-selected assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING. All of which we offer to buyers at our usual low prices and accommodating terms.
HALL & SACKETT.
N. B. Strict attention paid to orders.
March 12, 1853. 76tf

WANTED,

20,000 BBLS Turpentine, delivered at my Distillery in this place, for which the highest prices will be paid.

I would also employ two or three good turpentine-barrel Coopers.
D. W. ROGERS.
Lumberton, N. C., Feb'y 10, 1853. 68tf

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed Agent of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company. Every member for life participates in the profits of the Company; and the annual premium for life membership, where it amounts to $30 or more, may be paid one-half in cash, and the other half in a note at 12 months.

Debtors' lives may be insured by creditors. A man may insure his own life for the exclusive benefit of his family. The lives of slaves may be insured.

This system is rapidly growing into favor, all over the civilized world. It is one by which a family, for a small sum annually, may be provided for, after the death of its head, on whose exertions they may have been dependent for a support. It is a good investment of money, even if one should live long after taking out a Life Policy. Explanatory pamphlets, and the necessary Blanks, furnished on application.
E. J. HALE.
Fayetteville, June 1850. 72

TURPENTINE LAND FOR SALE.

FOR sale, 393 acres of LAND on James Creek, and 640 acres on Cypress Creek, in Cumberland, convenient to the Western Plank Road, heavily timbered, & admirably adapted to the making of Turpentine.
Apply at this Office.
acNov. 28, 1851. 44tf

Who would have thought it?

A new Carriage Establishment on the Military Green, opposite the Methodist Church, fronting on Mumford Street.

GREAT ENTERPRISE!
Fayetteville is bound to Shine!!

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have entered into copartnership for the purpose of conducting the general CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its various parts. And being both practical workmen, fully understanding their business, they have no hesitation to compare work with any establishment in Fayetteville as to style and durability.

One of the firm may be known by reference to A. H. Whitfield's iron work for the last two years.

We warrant all work to give general satisfaction for twelve months.

Repairing done in the neatest manner low for cash.
PIER & BRANIN.
JAMES H. PIER. JAMES BRANIN.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 24, 1853. 62tf

BLANK BOOKS.

AN assortment of Blank Books of all kinds, just received at the Fayetteville Bookstore.
E. J. HALE & SON.
April 30, 1853.

CITRATE MAGNESIA,

A MILD and pleasant Aperient. For sale by
J. N. SMITH, Green St.
April 28, 1853. 89tf

AFFLICTED, READ!

PHILADELPHIA MEDICAL HOUSE, established 15 years ago by Dr. Kinkelin, N. W. corner of Third and Union Streets Philadelphia.

READ—YOUTH AND MANHOOD—A vigorous life, or a premature death. Kinkelin on Self Preservation. Only 25 cents.—This book just published, is filled with useful information, on the infirmities and diseases of the human organs. It addresses itself alike to youth, manhood and old age, and should be read by all.

The valuable advice and impressive warning it gives, will prevent years of misery and suffering, and save annually thousands of lives. Parents, by reading it, will learn how to prevent the destruction of their children.

A remittance of 25 cents inclosed in a letter, addressed to Dr. Kinkelin, N. W. corner of Third and Union streets, Philadelphia, will ensure a book, under envelope, per return mail. Persons at a distance may address Dr. K. by letter, (post paid) and be cured at home.

Packages of medicines, directions, &c., forwarded by sending a remittance, and put up secure from damage.

Booksellers, News Agents, Pedlers, Canvassers, and all others supplied with the above work at very low rates.
July, 1852. 9-

LIVER COMPLAINT.

Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Disease of the Kidneys,

And all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach, such as Constipation, Fullness, or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Flutterings at the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever, Dull pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits,

CAN be effectually cured by DR. HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS, Prepared by C. M. Jackson, at the German Medicine Store, No. 120 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Their power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attest, in many cases after skilful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the Liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are withal, safe, certain, and pleasant.

READ AND BE CONVINCED.
From the Boston Bee.

The editor said, Dec. 22d—

"Dr. Hoofland's Celebrated German Bitters for the cure of Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous debility, is deservedly one of the most popular medicines of the day. These Bitters have been used by thousands, and a friend at our elbow says he has himself received an effectual and permanent cure of Liver Complaint from the use of this remedy. We are convinced that, in the use of these Bitters, the patient constantly gains strength and vigor—a fact worthy of great consideration. They are pleasant in taste and smell, and can be used by persons with the most delicate stomachs with safety, under any circumstances. We are speaking from experience and to the afflicted we advise their use

Look well to the marks of the genuine. They have the written signature of C. M. Jackson upon the wrapper, and the name blown in the bottle, without which they are spurious. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the

GERMAN MEDICINE STORE,

No. 120 Arch Street, one door below Sixth, Phila., and by respectable dealers generally throughout the country.

Also, for sale by SAM'L J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C.—Wholesale Agents for North and South Carolina, HAVILAND HARRAL & CO., Charleston, S. C.

FAMILY FLOUR.

A FEW Barrels superior Family Flour. Also, 40 Barrels Yellow Planting Potatoes. For sale by
GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.
Feb'y 17. 69tf

New Goods for 1853.

J. C. THOMSON

IS now receiving a large and well selected Stock of Spring and Summer

GOODS,

Consisting of Gentlemen's fine Fashionable Moleskin, Cassimere, Panama, Leghorn and a large variety of other styles of HATS and CAPS, which will be sold low for Cash.

Also, a general assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies', Misses', Youths', Boys', Children's, and Infants fine dress Gaiters, Operas, Oxford Ties, Buskins, BOOTS and SHOES; which he is willing and anxious to exchange for Cash, on liberal terms.
J. C. T.
Market Square, March 29, 1853. 81tf

50 Laborers wanted, at $1 per day—colored preferred.

THE above price will be paid for good hands, to work on the lower Lock and Dam for the next four or five months.

Persons having Negroes which they wish employed, will make application, during the month of April, to Hall & Bollinger, at the Foundry, to Col. Alex. Murchison, or to Col. Nathan King.
JOHN BOLLINGER.
March 30, 1853. 81-3m

THE SUBSCRIBER

IS now receiving his Stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, consisting of

Ready-made Clothing,

Shirts, Collars, and Drawers,

BOOTS, SHOES, AND HATS.

All of his own selection, which he can warrant equal to any in the market, and to be sold low for cash.
GEORGE BRANDT.
Between the Market House and Fayetteville Hotel.
N. B. A nice assortment of BOYS' CLOTHING also on hand.
April 4, 1853. 82-3m

500 BUSHELS OATS,
6,000 lbs. N. C. Bacon.
For sale by GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.
Feb. 24. 71-tf

FRESH CORN MEAL

KEPT constantly on hand by
GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.
Feb. 24. 71-tf

☞ I am now receiving my stock of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS suitable for Ladies and Gentlemen's wear. Also, Hats, Bonnets, Shoes, &c. &c.
PETER P. JOHNSON
March 16, 1853. 77-tf

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have entered into a copartnership under the name and style of Geo. W. Williams & Co., for the prosecution of a general business. Location the same as occupied by J. D. Williams for the last five years.
GEO. W. WILLIAMS
JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
February 14, 1853. 68tf

DENTISTRY.

D. W. C. Benbow, Surgeon Dentist, having located in Fayetteville, may be found third door below the Market, Benbow & Kyle's block and will be happy to wait on those requiring his services.

All work warranted, and he flatters himself he can give satisfaction, having taken great pains to qualify himself under the instruction of one of the first Dentists in New England.
Dec. 22, 1852. 54tf

Fayetteville Candy Manufactory.

THE subscriber still continues to manufacture a superior article of plain and fancy CANDIES, at the old stand, (No. 5, Green street, 3 doors North of the Market House,) where he would be happy to see his old friends and customers.
CHARLES BANKS.
March 7, 1853. 73tf

A NEW INVENTION.

THE undersigned has made an invention of a Smut Machine, which he will insure to be perfect in the extraction of smut in wheat, and wishes to inform Mill Owners that he is putting up machines at Union Factory, on Deep River, eight miles North of Ashborough.

My machines are composed of three distinct principles, centrifugal, scowering and reaction. It takes the wheat through three operations in going through the machine once.

Any persons buying a machine, after trying it, if it does not clean wheat, damp or dry, I will take it back. Price Seventy-five Dollars.

All letters addressed to New Salem Post Office, Randolph county.
P. P. FREEMAN.
Oct. 12, 1852. 34Y

BACON! BACON!

15 HHDS. Sides and Shoulders, for sale by
W. H. LUTTERLOH.
Dec. 23, 1852. 54-tf

Smithville Male and Female Academy.

WILL commence its fourth session, in the new building, 15th February, and close its scholastic year 15th Dec. 1853. Organization and charges as heretofore. Mr. Murphy excepted, whose services, if necessary, will be supplied by a competent Assistant. For particulars address the principal.
JAMES H. BRENT.
Smithville, N. C., Dec. 30. 56-6m

JUST RECEIVED,

5 Casks Rice.
45 Boxes Cheese.
10 Corn Shellers.
5 Barrels Pickled Pork.
100 Sacks Salt.
BENBOW, KYLE & CO.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 24, 1853. 62tf

REMOVAL.

WE have removed to the large fire-proof brick Store lately occupied by Sampson Boon, Esq., one door west of Messrs J. & T. Waddill, on Hay Street, where we shall receive in a few days, large additions to our early Spring purchases. Our stock of

Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes, Boots, Ready-made Clothing, Umbrellas, &c.

was selected expressly for the WHOLESALE TRADE.

Merchants are invited to give our goods an examination before purchasing.
STARR & WILLIAMS.
May 1, 1853. 90tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of COOK & TAYLOR is dissolved by its own limitation. The business of the concern will be settled by Mr. Alex'r Ray, or by either of ourselves, using the name of the firm in settling its affairs.
JAS. G. COOK.
WILLIAM TAYLOR.
Fayetteville, May 2, 1853. 90tf

Groceries and Dry Goods.

THE subscriber has taken the East end of the Store lately occupied by Cook & Taylor, where he would be pleased to see his old customers and others.

My stock of GROCERIES will be large and full.

I will take in payment any kind of Country Produce. Cash will not be refused, or credit to punctual customers.
JAS. G. COOK.
May 2, 1853. 90tf

$25 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subsc